

THE  
**Library Journal**

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

**Library Economy and Bibliography**

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MAY, 1891.

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

VOL. 16.

MAY, 1891.

No. 5.

C: A. CUTTER, PAUL L. FORD, *Editors.*

ONE project for the proposed Library Exhibit at the Columbian Fair is a model library, properly classed and catalogued, of from 2500 to 5000 books. But as planned this is to be a model in more ways than that of administration. It is desired that every subject shall be represented not merely by the marked books of the class, but by the best edition of each book. This is a good idea, but it opens up questions of proportions and of comparative merits of authors and editions, which need consideration and discussion. So far as we are aware the only attempts to outline a library of the books which Charles Lamb said "no gentleman's library should be without" were the little list compiled by Henry Stevens in 1853, entitled "Catalogue of my English library," and Hector Bossange's imitation of it, "Ma bibliothèque française," the limitations of which are shown by their titles. Here then is an opportunity to really produce a guide which will be of the greatest value both to small public and private libraries. With the help of the profession, we hope to discuss this library and settle the space each class and sub-class should have upon its shelves, what authors should be selected in each, and what edition of each (and here we think that books "in print" ought to be most favored). For this purpose we shall shortly take steps to obtain opinions on the proportions of subject to subject, to be followed by careful consideration of the secondary questions, but we trust that if any of our readers have any suggestions or ideas to propose on this matter, they will let us have the benefit of them at once.

## Communications.

### IN RE CUSPIDORS.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 30, 1891.

IN the last number of the JOURNAL I am quoted as stating this to be the "only library in the United States" that gets along without cuspidors. An editorial note marks the statement as "erroneous;" and an Eastern librarian has taken pains individually to instruct me of my mistake.

I never made the statement quoted nor any similar statement, except that exemption from cuspidors was a somewhat unusual feature in

"public buildings"—having in mind city halls, court-houses and the like. As, however, the JOURNAL is accustomed to make up its columns of library notes very largely from newspaper gossip, without verification,\* I beg leave to forestall future quotations by stating roundly: That I do not propose to declare this library "first" in anything, except in the hearts of the Minneapolis public. We shall do our best to make it the best library practicable for the work it has to do. But as for vaunting that it excels other libraries in any particular whatever I trust, myself, never to be guilty of such futile bad taste.

As I write this, I remember that I ended my last Annual Report with a claim for our issue attendants which implied a comparison with other libraries to our advantage. Let us explain, therefore, to those who have received this report that the remark was addressed to the Minneapolis public, and that it was only in palliation of the occasional clumsiness of our attendants, due to the lack of special training, that I called attention to the compensating amiability for which, even in a profession noted for its urbanity, they seemed to me remarkable.

HERBERT PUTNAM.

\*[It is with regret that we have to acknowledge the truth of this statement, but we believe that the great amount of news concerning libraries which we print in each issue, by the aid of newspapers, more than compensates for the occasional error we are led into. Verification of all the notes that we clip and use is to us simply impossible. But error may always be avoided by librarians sending us notes themselves, for we would be only too glad to print nothing but what is official from each library; but few will take the trouble to send this.—Eds. L. J.]

### "HONORS FOR LIBRARIANS."

WILL you permit me to enter my protest against the editorial in Mar. L. J., "Honors for Librarians"? As the N. J. L. A. is the only one having an "outsider" for President, I feel more at liberty to return some sort of answer.

In our case it is safe to say there is no librarian in the State who has done so much for libraries as our President, Dr. Prall. When a young man, just out of college, "he hired a ball and spoke to the people of Paterson on the great benefits to be derived from the establishment of public libraries." Remember that Jersey men have not been brought up to believe the library a necessity, as is the case in Massachusetts. As Assemblyman, in 1884, he prepared and introduced in the Legislature the "Perfect Jersey Library Law," under which Paterson, Passaic, Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City have started new libraries, and other cities are agitating the question. Such work ought, certainly, to en-

title the laborer, though not a librarian, to all the "honor" that can be found.

Ours is not a close corporation. We welcome to membership any who are interested in the work, and particularly any who can give us something to talk about and think about.

It is the same with the A. L. A. Among the members are trustees who *ought* to know something of library management, professional men and women who are thinking of joining the ranks, and others who attend the conferences only for the good times they get out of them.

If we find in this crowd one who is thoroughly alive to the needs of modern libraries and librarians, who is putting his best thought and energy into the work, and is really helpful to us, are we to tell him he must keep on the outer circle? Shall we say to him, "You can give of yours, but we shall not give anything in return. The honor of holding office must be confined to librarians?"

If such is the sentiment of a majority of librarians, it seems to me we should limit the membership to librarians, and allow the others to form "sections," like the State Association and the Trustees' Section.

I hope no such feeling exists. I believe we want all the aid we can get, no matter *who* renders it; and I believe we should honor the deserving, outside as well as inside the profession.

No one can become an officer of the A. L. A., who has not been completely identified with its work and achievements; and when once in line we should give him all the honor and glory and power befitting such labor.

The 1st Vice-President of the A. L. A. is not a librarian, but is that any reason why we should not place him in the chair next year? Is there any one who takes greater interest, works harder, or obtains more satisfactory library results than that same Vice-President? It would be hard to find his mate. I wish we had more like him.

We ought to know a good thing when we get it, and when we get it we ought to keep it. Let us be liberal in this matter and welcome to membership and to office all those who will help us work out the difficult problem of modern library science.

FRANK P. HILL.

[Our article was directed not so much against honoring competent outsiders, as in favor of widely distributing the honors, and against the continuance of one person in office. If we have rotation in office we can afford to call to the President's chair all who would worthily fill it. — Eds. L. J.]

#### A FREE BOOK.

P. O. Box 1386, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE GORHAM MFG. CO. (silversmiths), of Providence, R. I., have issued a little book, or monograph, on electro-plating, and have set aside some copies for distribution to public libraries. The title-page reads thus: "The source and nature of electricity and its application to the Electro-Plating process. By Scott A. Smith, M.A.S.M.E." Free public libraries will be supplied with a copy free on application.

SCOTT A. SMITH.

#### A LIBRARY ASSISTANT.

I HAVE a boy for "help" (a misapplied term in his case). This is the way he charges books:

W. T. Daggett — two books.

H. L. Belden, XLI. — no. 4.

His memory failed him when I asked what that meant, but after much meditation and prayer I decided it was the *Century* for Feb., '91. Laboring long with him finally effected this, that he charged some one with

The Popular Science Monthly, Vol. 38 — No. 4. Feb., 1891, by W. J. Youmans.

Imagine the satisfaction of the person waiting for all this to be written down. Thanks to your charging system, no mistakes are made with books having cards in them. And he loves me, that boy does. I make him work. His one idea is to keep out of my way. I played a school-ma'am trick on him last week. I sent him up to a trustee with a note which said, "Please tell this boy I eat every day — he thought I'd better go without eating yesterday." S.

#### SOME READERS.

I WISH you could look in here to-night on my colony of "breaker boys," with black hands in spite of the lavatory, and black circles round their eyes from the coal dust. I have 42 readers and a good deal more than half are breaker boys. Yesterday p.m. two colored "ladies" asked, "Have you anything on the subject of ladies? We have a debate, and the question is 'True ladies makes true gentlemen.'" A green youth walked three miles to get something for a debate on Major André. He told me the second night what he was about. "I'm sorry I hadn't tolt you last night, 'cause — do you have any spare time? — you might have copied some for me. I've got as much as two pages more to write." J.

#### LIBRARIANS' MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.

THE BROOKLYN LIBRARY.

MR. HILL, of the Newark Library, is very much interested in the idea of a Librarians' "Mutual Benefit Association," and has written me once or twice about it. Do you think of any one among the librarians who is well up in such matters as appertain to the formation of M. B. societies, or any statistics as to the number of members required to start one? Perhaps the matter might be brought up at a meeting of the New York Library Club. W. A. BARDWELL.

#### LIBRARY PAPERS.

As the financial condition of our library is rather low, I am thinking of publishing a small paper to be devoted to library news, local and general, and to advertising. Will you please inform me if there are any papers of this kind published by any library in this country except the library at Springfield? I would also be pleased if you will refer me to any other books, papers or other material that will help me in this connection.

[The LIBRARY JOURNAL hopes shortly to print a series of contributions on these library papers with especial fulness on the financial side. — Eds. L. J.]

## COLLECTION AND REGISTRATION OF FINES.—II.

## CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY.

FROM the opening of the Cleveland Public Library until about two years ago a fine of five cents per day was imposed for the detention of a book longer than the time specified. In 1888 this fine was reduced to two cents. This smaller amount seems to be as effective in preventing too great negligence in returning books and is not so great a burden on those who have to pay it.

The fact that the receipts from this source have not been affected by the change shows that fines are paid more readily rather than that more books are kept over time. When the large fine was charged it would happen that those who were so unfortunate as to have a considerable fine accrue would discontinue using their cards rather than pay it.

It is our custom to issue books once on each card after a fine is incurred, if desired, as this accommodates those who may not happen to have money with them but can bring the amount at their next visit.

We do not apply to the guarantor for the fine, but stop the use of the card if the fine is not paid after a reasonable time. A severe sickness preventing the return of the books is accepted as a sufficient reason for remitting the fine. The only other reason which has been accepted is inability to pay from extreme poverty, and this has very rarely been offered.

The amount of fines collected last year was \$684.68.

The thing which is essential to the collection of fines without friction is absolute fairness. If the impression prevails that all are treated alike in this matter, that there are no "favored people," there are few who will not acknowledge the necessity of a reasonable fine, and pay it without grumbling.

As to the registration of fines, we simply enter the card number and amount in the cash-book. We did for two years keep an elaborate fine-book, giving a complete and permanent record of all fines collected from each borrower, but the use of it did not seem to pay for the bookkeeping involved.

I am just now introducing a personal account-book, which is intended to show the number of books charged to each person. If it proves a success it will furnish also a means of keeping a permanent record of fines paid by each.

W. H. BRETT.

## WINDSOR (VT.) LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

PERHAPS the experience of so small a library is of little value, but as you seem to ask for such things, and as our memorandum card is, if not unique, at least original, I send it to you for what it may be worth.

In this library books are charged on the L. B. manilla slips 5x7.5 cm, arranged in the case in the classification order of the library (Dewey's D. C.).

As soon as the slips are finable (14 d. after date) they go to the extreme left of the case, and as a further caution each slip is plainly *scratched* with a colored pencil. The fines are 2c. daily, each volume, and if readers choose to incur them we do not interfere (unless the book is specially needed) until they have run over about 10 or 12 days. Then, to make sure there is no error, we mail a memorandum of overdue:

WINDSOR LIBRARY, 28 Ap. 1891.

## MEMORANDUM OF OVERDUE BOOK.

Mr. R: ROE.

Your card, No. 11062 is charged with a book No. 398.347 C, title, *Myths, &c., of Russians, &c.*, loaned 4 Ap. due to return 18 Ap.

Fine, if returned, 29 Ap. will be 22 cents. This card is sent to check any error. If not correct, please report at the Library and oblige the Librarian.

It will be noted that this is *not* a call for the book, which we don't send for unless we particularly want it. But it usually brings the book and the fine in without further trouble. (In fact, our readers generally seem to enjoy being fined). But if it doesn't come in in about another fortnight we send a second copy of the memorandum, and then usually add: "Please return the book."

In the few cases in which this fails to bring it, we send a third memorandum, but this time *not* to the borrower but to his *endorser* — every one of our application cards being endorsed by a person *known* and *responsible* to the library.

We ask *him* to find the book and collect the fine, and *he* does it, and in that case the reader's card is cancelled and his name black-listed unless he pays up and gets a new endorser.

We have never lost a charged book (in 8 years), nor have we missed the collection of more than \$2 or \$3 worth of due-fines.

Our fine collections reach \$35 or \$40 a year. No book is loaned on a card charged with an unpaid fine.

E. N. GODDARD.

## THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.\*

BY G. W. HARRIS, LIBRARIAN.

HARDLY a single professor whom I consulted about the arrangement of the books in his special line of work was willing to accept any of the printed classifications without more or less modification. The result is that ours is a classification based rather upon practical convenience than any strictly logical method. Our classes are associated rather than subordinated one to another.

We begin our numeration with Language, followed by Literature, so arranged as to keep the bound sets of literary periodicals nearest the delivery-desk. History comes next, its arrangement and position largely the consequence of the terms of the gift of the White Library, which had to be placed in a separate room, and which we desired to bring into as close relation as possible with allied subjects in the General Library. After History comes Law, followed by a group comprising Political Science, Political Economy, Social Life, and Education. Next comes Philosophy, then Religion, followed by Ecclesiastical History. In the division Arts and Sciences, we have first the Fine Arts, including here Music and Dramatic Art. We make no general separation of the Sciences from the Useful Arts, as is done in most systems. The applications of any science are for the most part associated with the science itself. In this group the arrangement is the result of consultation with the professors most interested in the various subjects, and we have tried to suit their convenience as far as possible.

The arrangement is somewhat like this (subject possibly to some modification, as the books in these classes are not yet all arranged):

Mathematics, followed by Astronomy, Naval and Military Science.

Engineering, Civil and Mechanical.

Technology and Domestic Arts.

Physics.

Chemistry followed by Chemical Technology.

Mineralogy " " Metallurgy.

Geology and Petrography.

Palæontology.

Botany, Forestry, Horticulture, Agriculture.

Zoology, Anatomy, Physiology, Medicine.

Of Biography we have made no separate class except for dictionaries and collective biographical works, our biographies being distributed throughout the different classes, the life of an author with his works, lives of statesmen with the history of their time, etc. Travels too are, for the most

part, distributed in a similar way. Bibliography is placed next to general literature. Folklore we have decided to place with the books on Social Life, between Political Economy and Education.

No doubt, in a library where Biography and Travels are treated by readers as distinct classes of literature, and are greatly in demand, it is well to make distinct classes of them, just as in such cases Fiction is made a distinct class. Here we have few, if any, readers, who call for Biographies or Travels merely as Biographies or Travels; and if a particular life is wanted the catalogue gives its place and number, so that it is as easily and readily found as if it stood in a distinct class of Biography. Much of their work is done by our professors and advanced students among the books, and the arrangement of biographies and travels in separate classes would be extremely inconvenient to the students who wish to study the history or literature of a particular period, while it is, as we know by experience, a great convenience to our historical students to have the lives of statesmen with the histories of their time. The same thing is true of our literary students, and so we have no separate class of Fiction. The literature of a country we arrange chronologically by periods, subdividing, where it seems desirable, the literature of a period by classes, as Poetry, Drama, Fiction. For many libraries this would be, no doubt, a very inconvenient arrangement. For us it seems much the best.

As to notation we have adopted, in the main, an expansive system of press numbers on the British Museum plan, taking the numbers from 100 to 9999 for the presses in the stacks, and leaving gaps between the numbers actually used at present. A letter denotes the shelf, and to each shelf we allot 99 numbers, leaving gaps to be filled by future additions. In this way we think we have combined many of the advantages of the fixed and relative location systems. In the case of sets of periodicals a number and a letter are given to each set. We estimate that we can provide a sufficiently minute classification of nearly three million volumes without having a longer shelf-mark than S568D98, say. The labels we use are like the enclosed specimen.

1541

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\* Mr. Harris, in consenting to the publication of this fragment of a private letter, states that "the outline is very imperfect and the plan subject to some modification, as the details are not fully worked out."

Such is a brief outline of our scheme, which

seems to suit our needs, though for another library with different needs and a different constituency it might not be found at all satisfactory. I may add too that in the arrangement of the classes regard was had to the future extension of our stacks and their relation to the reading-room.

Undoubtedly, as time goes on, parts of the library will have to be rearranged to conform to the advance of knowledge, but in my opinion this is inevitable under any system whatever which makes any pretensions to scientific classification. Indeed, what likelihood is there that any of our present classifications will be permanent? Are our successors of a hundred years hence likely to be any more tolerant of our carefully wrought-out systems than we are of those which our predecessors elaborated a hundred years or more ago?

#### PROPOSED LIBRARY LAW OF ILLINOIS.

A BILL drafted by the trustees of the Newberry and Crerar libraries of Chicago, and introduced in the Illinois Senate April 17, 1891:

"Whenever property, real or personal, has heretofore been or shall hereafter be devised or bequeathed by last will or testament, or granted, conveyed, or donated by deed or other instrument to trustees to be applied by them to the foundation and establishment in any of the cities, villages, and towns of this State of a free public library, it shall be lawful, when not otherwise provided in said will or other instrument of gift, for the acting trustees in any such case, in order to promote the better establishment, maintenance, and management of such library, to cause to be formed a corporation under the provisions of this act, with the rights, powers, and privileges hereinafter provided for. Such acting trustee may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take acknowledgments of deeds in this State and file in the office of the Secretary of State a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the intent of such trustees to form a corporation under this act, a copy of the will or other instrument by which endowment of said library has been provided, the name adopted for the proposed corporation (which shall not be the name of any other corporation already existing), the city, village, or town in which the library and the principal place of business of the corporation will be located, the number of managers who may be denominated trustees, managers, or directors of the corporation, and the names of the trustees, managers, or directors who are to constitute the original board of such officers and who shall hold until their successors respectively are elected and qualified as in this act provided.

"Upon the filing in his office of such a statement aforesaid, the Secretary of State shall issue to the incorporators, under his hand and the seal of the State, a certificate, of which the aforesaid statement shall be a part, declaring that the organization of the corporation is perfected. The incorporators shall thereupon cause such certi-

ficate to be recorded in a proper record-book kept for the purpose in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in the county in which the said library is to be located; and thereupon the corporation shall be deemed fully organized, and may proceed to carry out its corporate purposes, and may receive by conveyance from the trustees under said will, deed, or other instrument of donation the property provided by will or otherwise as aforesaid for the endowment of said library, and may hold the same in whatever form it may have been received or conveyed by said trustees until such form shall be changed by the action of said corporation.

"All corporations formed under this act shall be bodies corporate and politic, to be known under the name stated in the respective certificates or articles of incorporation; and by such corporate names they shall have and possess the ordinary rights and incidents of corporations and shall be capable of taking, holding, and disposing of real and personal estate for all purposes of their organization. The provisions of any will, deed, or other instrument by which endowment is given to said library and accepted by said trustees, managers, or directors shall as to such endowment be a part of the organic and fundamental law of such corporation. The trustees, managers, or directors of any such corporation shall compose its managers, and shall not be less than seven nor more than fifteen in number; shall elect the officers of the corporation from their number, and shall have control and management of its affairs and property, may accept donations, and in their discretion hold the same in the form in which they are given for all purposes of science, literature, and art, germane to the effect and purpose of said corporation. They may fill, by election, subject to the approval of the Chief-Justice for the time being of the Supreme Court of Illinois, vacancies occurring in their own number by death, incapacity, retirement, or otherwise, and may make lawful by-laws for the management of the corporation and of the library, which by-laws shall set forth what officers there shall be of the incorporation, and shall define and prescribe their respective duties. They may appoint and employ from time to time such agents and employees as they may deem necessary for the efficient administration and conduct of the library and other affairs of the corporation. Whenever any trustee, manager, or director shall be elected to fill any vacancy, a certificate under the seal of the corporation giving the name of the person elected shall be recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds where the articles of incorporation are recorded. Whenever, by the provisions of such will, deed, or other instrument by which endowment is created, the institution endowed is declared to be free and public, the library and other property of such corporation shall be forever exempt from taxation. The trustees, managers, or directors of such corporation shall in the month of January in each year cause to be made a report to the Governor of the State for the year ending on the 31st day of December preceding, of the condition of the library and of the funds and other property of the corporation showing the assets and investments of such corporation in detail."

### THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY BUILDING.

*From the Chicago Tribune, March 26.*

THE Illinois House of Representatives has passed the Senate bill authorizing the levying of a two-mill tax each year till 1895 in the city of Chicago for library purposes. The tax hitherto has been half a mill. Under the new law the Library Board will have a revenue of about \$430,000, after allowing for the cost of collection, the total assessment being \$219,000,000. Hence the increase in revenue will be about \$320,000, or for the five years not less than \$1,600,000.

This action is taken for the purpose of enabling the Board to save up funds for the erection of a public library building. It has saved a little out of the smaller revenues of the last few years, but not enough to permit the putting of the books in a home of their own. The library was established under the act passed in 1872, and ever since then has been without a permanent home, most of the time in a garret. It was once hoped that the School Board would arrange for it to occupy the site occupied by the First National Bank, on the corner of Monroe and Dearborn Streets, but that body preferred to lease the site at a big rental for business purposes. Subsequently room was made in the City Hall, but already it is cramped in those quarters and they are wanted for other uses. Fortunately, the city and State have together at their disposal the Dearborn Park block. This is an admirable site. It is near the converging point of all the street-car lines in the city. It is 385 feet by 162½, giving ample room for the expanding wants of a long future, has a street frontage on all four sides, giving a sufficiency of light, and the upper stories of the building will permit a view of the lake over the tops of any structures that are likely to be erected by the Illinois Central. The Library Board can place there a substantial building, chiefly of brick, which is the indestructible material, with some granite and steel columns, on a foundation sufficient for seven or eight stories, and so permanently constructed that it may last a couple of centuries, or into an age the people of which can be trusted to look out for their own wants and provide for their own necessities.

A bill is now on its third reading in the Legislature to give to the Library Board all the right and title the State has in the block, conditioned on its making an arrangement with the soldiers, who obtained two years ago authority to use the north quarter for a Home, but could not raise the necessary funds, and hence have not yet been able to avail themselves of the legislative permit. The bill will pass and then the Board will have a perfect title, as the city has already given all the title it had to bestow.

The total tax for library purposes will be only about 33 cents per head per year on the inhabitants of the city, and they can well afford that in view of the enormous extent now reached by the library and the promise of vastly greater usefulness in the future. Not only should no one grumble to pay it, but everybody ought to be glad to contribute that mite towards taking the library away from an inconvenient location which

is needed for other uses, and entails no small annoyance to visitors who have to go there during times of political excitement, and on some other occasions which need not be specified. It may be remarked that as the two-mill tax is authorized by an emergency bill it can be levied for this year and added on to the taxes for 1891.

*From the Chicago Post.*

Not a little credit is due to Mr. Hild, the public librarian, for the passage of the Chicago Public Library bill, which has at length secured the endorsement of both Houses at Springfield and requires only the Governor's signature to become a law. Mr. Hild has "staid by" the measure from the beginning, with what skill and pertinacity are now apparent, since the bill had many enemies in both Houses when it first appeared.

Chicago is now fairly in the way of having a magnificent library and an equally magnificent art gallery in the centre of the city. Both are greatly needed. For books, pictures and statuary the city has at present no adequate shelter. The city's excellent and ever-increasing collection of books is stowed away in a stuffy corner of the City Hall, where more than half of their usefulness is lost. Such good pictures and statuary as have already found their way hither—and their number is increasing rapidly also—remain in private galleries or under the inadequate roof of the Art Institute. Given a safe, spacious and dignified receptacle and these collections would flow together, their value increasing in geometric ratio. The Public Library, also, if it had a suitable home, would become the permanent repository of many treasures which their owners fear to trust to temporary rooms.

The Library bill merely confers on the people of Chicago the right to tax themselves for the cost of such a building, the site being already secured. There is no reasonable doubt that the tax will gladly be assumed.

In an interview Mr. Hild gives the following facts concerning the struggle to obtain the new building:

"It was a hot fight while it lasted, and you have no idea of the excitement it created while it was on. To make us all the more happy comes the liberal and generous action of the city council in approving the entire amount of the tax levy demanded by us for this year. It is all smooth sailing with us now, nothing remaining for us to do but to proceed with the details of the work. We have a \$330,000 tax levy for this year for building purposes, besides which we have a good sum to our credit which will also go to the building fund. In addition to this there is a sum of \$40,000 expended by the library board in fixing up this place, for which the city council promised to reimburse us, so that it is safe to say we will have close to \$400,000 at our disposal for building purposes for the present year.

"With this excellent outlook there is no reason why we should not be in a position to break ground for the new public library building this fall and have the foundations laid before the winter months. The library board will at once proceed to the consideration of plans, specifications and

contracts for the building. This, of course, will take up considerable time, but not a moment will be lost in getting the work under way. I think I would be safe in predicting that the main portion of the building will be erected and the roof on by 1893, so that, though the library may not be completed, visitors to the World's Columbian Exposition will be able to see and judge what Chicago is about to do for her public library and her reading public.

"Of course I cannot say what amount will be spent altogether on the building, but that it will be no insignificant sum may be judged from the fact that about \$400,000 will be expended the first year. That among other questions will have to be discussed and passed upon at the forthcoming meeting of the library board, which will be undoubtedly the most important in the history of the institution. The building will be sufficiently large to meet the growing needs of the library and the reading public of Chicago for the next thirty years. We have in this place space for 150,000 volumes; in the new building we will have space for half a million. At the rate at which the demands upon the library have grown since its inception up to date, I think a building giving that amount of accommodation would be sufficient for the next thirty years."

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED IN ITALIAN BOOKSELLERS' CATALOGUES.

(Supplementary to E. H. Woodruff's List, published in LIBRARY JOURNAL, 12: 187-192.)

FURNISHED BY PROF. WILLARD FISKE.

ABBREVIATION.	ITALIAN.	TRANSLATION.
antip.,	antiposta,	frontispiece.
baz.,	bazzana,	sheep.
bell' es., esempl. bell' esemplare, esempl. bel.,	esemplare bello,	fine copy.
c. (as in c. ritr.), con,		with (as with portrait).
cart. dist.,	carta distinta,	extra paper.
ed. cit.,	edizione citata dalla Crusca,	edition cited in the Dictionary of the Della Crusca Academy.
ed. stim., ediz. edizione stimata,		good (seemingly) edition.
es., esempl.,	esemplare,	copy.
es. abbrun.,	esemplare abbrunato	copy with pages enclosed in black lines.
es. dist.,	esemplare distinto,	extra fine copy (or copy on extra paper).
fig.,	figuato (illustrated) figura, figure,	illustrations.
frontesp.,	frontespizio,	title page.
in-4 gr.,	in quarto grande,	large quarto.
inc.,	inciso (engraved) incisione, incisioni,	engraving (s).
rileg.,	rilegatura (rilegato),	binding (bound).
rit., ritr.,	ritratto, ritratti,	portrait (portraits).
stup. es.,	stupendo esemplare,	extraordinarily fine copy.
tit. inc.,	titolo inciso,	engraved title-page.

#### THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ACT.

An Act to promote the Establishment and Efficiency of Free Public Libraries.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened:*

SEC. 1. The Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council, shall appoint four persons, residents of the State, who, together with the State Librarian, shall constitute a board of library commissioners. The Governor shall designate the chairman thereof. Two members of said board shall be appointed for the term of four years and two for two years, and thereafter the term of office of the commissioners shall be two years. All vacancies on said board shall be filled by the Governor, with the consent of the Council.

SEC. 2. The librarian or trustees of any free public library may ask said board for advice in regard to the selection of books, cataloguing of books, and any other matters pertaining to the maintenance or administration of the library; and the board shall give such advice in regard to said matters as it shall find practicable. The board shall make a report of its doings to the Legislature biennially, which shall be printed in the report of the State Librarian.

SEC. 3. Said board is hereby authorized and directed to expend, upon the application of any town having no free public library owned and controlled by the town, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for books for any such town entitled to the benefits of this act, such books to be used by said town for the purpose of establishing a free public library; and said commissioners shall select and purchase all books to be provided as aforesaid.

SEC. 4. No town shall be entitled to the benefits of this act until such town has accepted the provisions hereof at a regularly called town meeting, and until said town shall have provided in a satisfactory manner to the board of commissioners for the care, custody, and distribution of the books furnished in accordance with this act.

SEC. 5. Any town accepting the provisions of this act shall annually appropriate, provide for the use and maintenance of its free public library, a sum not less than fifty dollars if its last assessed valuation was one million dollars or upward, or a sum not less than twenty-five dollars if said valuation was less than one million and not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or a sum not less than fifteen dollars if said valuation was less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 6. No member of the board of commissioners shall receive any compensation, but the board may expend a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars annually for clerical assistance and incidental and necessary expenses in the discharge of its duties; and all sums expended under the provision of this act shall be paid from the treasury after the bills therefor have been approved by the board and the Governor and Council.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect upon its passage.

### American Library Association.

#### SAN FRANCISCO MEETING.

BOSTON, April 25, 1891.

THE travelling arrangements for the A. L. A. Meeting at San Francisco are sufficiently advanced to indicate the probable expense and the time needed for the trip. Fuller particulars will be printed in the succeeding LIBRARY JOURNALS.

It is not yet decided as to the route, as negotiations are incomplete, though it is definitely settled that we go out by one and return by another, thus seeing as much of the country as possible, between Chicago and San Francisco.

The regular trip from Boston or New York will be limited to three weeks, to secure the attendance of those who can spare only the time for the meeting; the post conference trip will occupy about two weeks more, covering a more extended stay at San Francisco and an excursion through Southern California, also a stop at interesting places *en route*. The short-time excursionists are expected to return in one party, in a special hotel-car attached to a regular train.

The indications as to attendance seem to insure a special train from Boston to San Francisco and return. We have the assurance from the Pullman Company of a vestibuled train, fitted with every modern convenience of railway travel.

Tickets covering all expense from Boston to Boston, or New York to New York, Chicago to Chicago, as well as intermediate points, including double berth in Pullman car, meals *en route*, and all incidental expenses of travelling, will be issued by the Library Bureau for both the long and short excursion. For the three weeks' trip the cost will be about \$225; for the five weeks' trip about \$300. From Chicago the rate will be about \$40 less. The return railway tickets are good for six months, if any of the party desire to extend their stay after the meeting and post-conference excursion. Return meal coupons not used will be redeemed.

The exact date is not fully decided; but, as the canvass of members indicated their preference for September or October next, and as the latter seems the better month, the date of starting will be about October 1.

Members should advise C. C. Pickett, Law Institute Library, Chicago, of their intention to join at that point; or M. E. Davidson, Library Bureau, Boston, if they desire to connect with the Eastern delegation, giving as early notice as possible.

A full circular of information will be mailed to any address as soon as issued.

H. E. DAVIDSON, *Assistant Secretary*.

### State Library Associations.

#### MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB.

THE third meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Free Public Library, Worcester, April 30, 1891.

About sixty persons were present, among

whom were Hon. Henry Barnard, late U. S. Commissioner of Education and G. Stanley Hall, President of Clark University.

On the arrival of the party from Boston and vicinity, soon after ten o'clock, Mr. Green showed the members of the club over the two connected buildings now occupied by the library. The new building and the arrangements for utilization of both buildings were much admired.

Nearly the entire basement of the new building is occupied as a reading room for newspapers. Here a sliding file was noticed which makes the use of the newspapers easy when attached to racks. The successful efforts which have been made in this room, as elsewhere in the building to secure light, made a most pleasant impression on the visitors.

In the first story were examined in the new building the Green Library room, in which books are used for reference and study, the librarian's private room, the first two stories of the stack, toilet rooms, etc., and the great work-room occupied by the librarian and the assistants in the reference department, and in the old building the room for the use of magazines, etc., by gentlemen, one for use by ladies and the work and delivery rooms of the circulating department.

It was noticeable in the new building that the work-room of the librarian and assistants was separated from the room in which books were consulted by pillars and arches and not by a partition, in order to give free access on the part of inquirers to the more cultivated officers of the library. While in the Green Library room Mr. Green explained that the city had appropriated this year enough money to finish the building, and \$24,500 for running expenses. Those sums were taken out of the amount raised by taxation of polls and real and personal property. The library will also have upwards of \$5,000 of dog money, besides something more than \$2,000 from income of invested funds, and \$500 or more for fines, sale of catalogues, etc. Of the entire amount (\$32,000) \$4,500 has been spent for furniture. The remainder is given for ordinary running expenses.

Mr. Green explained that the money needed for the new building and for administering the library had all been obtained without lobbying and merely by making the library so useful to the whole community that when money is wanted it should only be necessary to make committees of the city government see what is really the case, that men engaged in the industries of the city and their wives and children are getting ad-

vantages from the library which they would be unwilling to have them forego.

In the second story of the building the club held its meeting. That story is arranged for study, and has also a room for cataloguing, through which the large elevator which goes from the bottom to the top of the new building passes.

In the tower is a private study-room. The directors' room, on this floor, is used for classes, etc.

The club met in a lecture hall which is provided with movable seats, platform, etc. Around this room are three rows of a patent picture moulding. In it will be kept on exhibition choice collections of photographs, chrome-lithographs, engravings, etc., belonging to the library. It is intended to put up the Arundel plates around the walls, for instance, and let them remain up two months, also to put a notice at the foot of the stairs that they are on exhibition above, and notices in the papers to that effect. At another time the plates of the recently finished Italian work on Pompeii will be put on the walls. Similar use will be made of sets of photographs, illustrating the development of the genius of Raphael, the frescoes of Michael Angelo in the Sistine Chapel, etc., etc.

It is thought that in this way elegant works which are usually seen only a few times a year by a few persons, may be made to give enjoyment and instruction to people generally.

An attendant will be placed in the hall during exhibitions to answer questions, and cheap catalogues of the pictures exhibited will probably be provided.

In the third or upper story of the new building provision has been made for storing the collections of photographs, engravings, etc., belonging to the library. Cases are placed around one large room in the form of closed cupboards. Instead of shelving, rollers are used. There are also upright rollers at the sides, to prevent the finely bound volumes being scratched as they are drawn out.

The three rooms in the upper story are lighted from above. In the room where the cases are, there is a table under the skylight on which is an easel. Here classes and individuals come to examine such portions of the art collections as they desire.

It is intended eventually to use one of the rooms in the upper story for a music library, but a gift of \$20,000 will be first needed; \$10,000 to use in buying the best scores of the best mas-

ters, and the income of \$10,000 to use in keeping up the collection. It is intended to place a grand piano in the centre of the room. Such a library seems to be needed in a place like Worcester, whose great interest in music is displayed in its always successful autumnal musical convention.

The third room in the upper story, the one over the stacks, will be used for storing books in the future, unless it is wanted for other purposes. The walls of the upper story are high and will occasionally be used for loan exhibitions. During April they have been covered by portraits by Stuart, Smibert, Copley, and other old American painters, and by Sargent, Fuller, Vinton, Walker, Huntington, Bunker, and other modern artists. These were most of them borrowed from citizens of Worcester and had the double attraction of being by good artists and of giving representations of persons and the ancestors of persons in whom citizens of Worcester are interested.

The Worcester Art Society got the pictures together and arranged and returned them to their owners, and had them carefully catalogued, with dates. The library gave the use of the galleries, paid for lights and attendance and for running the elevator. The exhibition was free and has been visited by immense numbers of people of all grades in the community. It has been open every afternoon in April, including Sundays, and many evenings.

In the upper story is a dark closet, fitted up for photographing. Much photographing is done in the library. A small elevator is provided for the four stories in the two two-story stacks.

The meeting came to order in the lecture hall at 11:10, the President, Mr. Cutter, in the chair.

Mr. Green stated that the committee of the city government which had the erection of the new building in charge asked him to plan the interior of the new building, and that he planned it. The architect, Mr. Stephen C. Earle, rendered most cheerful aid in putting the plan in form, and added a beautiful front to the building.

Too much praise, Mr. Green said, could not be given to the Building Committee of the city government, to the Superintendent of Public Buildings, and to the architect, for the desire shown by them on all occasions to do what the library authorities desired. The architect, while very accomplished, was ever too ready to take the librarian's ideas and put them in form; he had to be encouraged to present his own ideas. He presented them, however, promptly when asked for, and to the library's great advantage. The result is that the interior of the new building is admira-

bly adapted for the work to be done in it in connection with that to be done in the old building, and the exterior is a notable addition to the architecture of the city.

For the next meeting, invitations were received from Salem, Springfield, and Cambridge.

At 11:38 the discussion, "How to keep libraries clean," was opened by the President. His former method was to use a feather duster and open window, but this left most of the dust in the building. A later plan is to use a common wash-tub, covered by a cloth arranged in the form of a tent, the tub being filled with water and the tent dampened. The books are introduced through the flap of the tent and brushed or beaten together.

Mr. Hedge, of Lawrence, said his library was not cleaned often enough. Ten years ago it had to be closed for a week and everything cleaned, and it was a long and disagreeable work.

Mr. Green has some dusting done every day, so that the whole library is gone over once a year. The janitor brushes off the shelf, then rubs it with a damp cloth, and rubs the books with a cloth. The two janitors sweep the building before the hour of opening, and the light dusting of tables, shelves, etc., in the public rooms, is done by the hour-assistants.

Mr. Tillinghast, of Harvard College, said that the library is swept every day with a stiff broom like a stable broom, and sawdust. Once a year the wood-work is washed. The shelves and books are cleaned in the summer, taking three months. The stack is cleaned every year, the rest of the library every two years. Shelves are wiped with a damp sponge and the books with a cloth. Outside help was tried, but too many books were misplaced. It costs \$100 to clean the stack and \$200 to clean the whole library. Books not frequently used are always dusty.

Miss Bean, of Brookline, spoke of the advantage of washing floors to prevent rising of dust. Her manilla matting is taken up once in 2 or 3 months.

Mr. Hedge spoke of the disadvantage of not having exclusive control of the janitor.

Miss Chandler, of Lancaster, uses a bristle brush for the tops of books.

Mr. Houghton, of Lynn, has an arrangement similar to the Boston Athenæum, but instead of a tub uses a damp cloth for the bottom of the tent. Gets round once a year regularly. Has special difficulty with bound newspapers and large illustrated books. For the large books he now uses

paper cartons, with covers shutting over the other part, so as to keep out all dust.

Recess, 12:05 to 12:20.

Col. T. W. Higginson, trustee of the Cambridge Public Library, was then introduced by the President, who claimed a library experience of half a century, having had charge of a library before he could read. He was interested to know whether Col. Higginson, who was to tell them his experience as a trustee of public libraries, could point to as long a library service. He thought not. Trustees are not caught as young as librarians.

Col. Higginson said that the period which the President evidently thought so impressive only aroused his pity. He was glad that the president had been able to do so much for the library cause in so short a time. For himself he could not remember how old he was when he told his mother that he wished to be a librarian, but it was at an early age. A few years later he took charge of two children's libraries — one of 77 volumes, the other of a few more. So that, although not then a trustee, he had begun early in life the still higher office of librarian. He had been a trustee of four different public libraries. Library work of whatever kind is satisfactory, because it is sure to always last, even if we are forgotten, which matters little. He expressed his pleasure in being asked to speak before a club of librarians, so much of his time having been given to harrying librarians. He regretted his mistakes, having learned by experience. Well-regulated boards, he said, should contain both business and bookish trustees. It is of the greatest importance that the business element should be represented because of relations to the taxpayers. It is not necessary that the trustees should use the library much, but the business men aid in securing money, and many of the most difficult problems arise in connection with money matters. The public does not realize the cost of running a library. A library grows naturally and rapidly, especially by gifts and first-class funerals. Harvard College had only 30,000 volumes within his memory, and was then the largest library in the country.

There is no doubt as to the growth. It is more difficult to say how to use the library. The idea of the public library is not that of a donation of any class to any other class. It is rather a form of collectivism or nationalism. It is a gift of the whole people to all people. This is the fallacy of the article on libraries in the lately published "Plea for liberty." The public library is

sustained by the people as a whole for the people as a whole. This makes it much easier to support the library, and the trustee works for it as for the whole town.

The peril of the bookish trustee is, that he will gratify private whims in buying books. The business trustee looks at things too much from the business side. Does not often interfere much in buying books. Is not in the library enough to understand the work, and is dissatisfied if the employees are not visibly doing some material work all the time. The librarian should not have too much to do. If he does he cannot look over the whole ground. There is always an accumulation of back-work. Here the speaker paid a high tribute to Mr. Barton's work at the American Antiquarian Society in bringing order out of chaos.

The business trustee, also, often thinks that the best thing is got by competition, and gives contracts to the lowest bidder, instead of the best worker.

The best work is often done by those who are not highly educated. It is the same on school committees. Well-educated mechanics are often the most valuable members. Experience of men is the important qualification. The library reaches all ages, and that is what gives us so much hold on the people.

The remainder of the address treated of the access of the public to the shelves.

The meeting adjourned at 1.14.

After lunch the members visited the American Antiquarian Society, and were shown over the building by Mr. Barton and his assistants. The large and carefully arranged collection of old school-books attracted special attention. This has proved of much use in connection with the work of Clark University.

GARDNER M. JONES, *Secretary*.

#### NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting held Apr. 3 the following new members were elected: Samuel Baily, Trenton, N. J.; Mary E. Ball, So. Orange; Mr. O. M. Brands, Paterson; Mary E. Brittin, Elizabeth; Hon. E. O. Chapman, Trenton; Geo. Watson Cole, Jersey City; Dr. Wm. Elmer, Trenton; Prof. J. M. Green, Trenton; Geo. J. Hagar, Newark; Miss C. E. Hartt, Passaic; Hannah P. James, Wilkes Barre, Pa.; Rev. J. A. Reinhart, Paterson; Cornelia A. See, New Brunswick; Mr. H. E. Slaught, Hightstown; Prof. Oliver P. Steves, Trenton; Anna T. Thompson, Summit; Miss E. G. Weller, Paterson; Mrs. Benj. Williamson, Elizabeth; George Wurts, Paterson.

### Library School.

The following names should be added to the list of junior students previously recorded :

OLIN SYLVESTER DAVIS, Lake Village, N. H.

Brown University, 1881-82; Assistant Columbia College Library, 1884-86; Librarian Topeka Public Library, 1887-90; Librarian Duluth Public Library, 1890.

JOSEPH LE ROY HARRISON, North Adams, Mass.

Cornell University; University of Heidelberg.

Miss Alice Bertha Kroeger, who left the School in April, 1890, to take the position of head cataloger in the St. Louis Public Library, has returned to finish the course.

Miss Harriet E. Green, of the Boston Athenæum, spent six weeks at the School, giving a month's instruction in dictionary cataloging to the junior and two weeks to the senior class. The juniors gave February to the study of classification, the seniors, except in the first half of February, following the plan of work outlined in the October JOURNAL.

March 1 began the lecture term. Lectures covering in outline the whole field are given by the faculty supplemented by visiting librarians. The lecturers for this year in the order of their visits have been :

K. A. Linderfelt; Thorwald Solberg; R. R. Bowker; Gardner M. Jones; C. C. Soule; Frank P. Hill; Reuben A. Guild; C. A. Cutter; W. C. Lane; G. Iles.

#### VISIT TO NEW YORK.

Emerson calls America another word for opportunity. If I may be forgiven the parody I will claim that librarianship is only another word for opportunity, and that there is no surer way of realizing this truth than by a week spent in visiting libraries. The new ideas, the comparison of methods, the enthusiasm of other workers, the delight of seeing vast storehouses of books in the great libraries and smaller collections in hitherto uncultivated fields, above all the sight of the people themselves actually at work in their own university, gives one an outlook equalled only by an A. L. A. conference.

Our visit to Boston last year was a memorable one. The New York visit, March 26-April 7, 1891, has proved no less fruitful of good results. The party (25 in number) comprised all members of the School, excepting two prevented by illness and one who made the visit during the Christmas holidays, and included Misses Lydia A. Dexter, Alice B. Kroeger, Jennie Y. Middleton, Louise M. Sutermeister, Martha T. Wheeler, and Mr. C. W. Plympton, of the class of '91. Misses W.

I. Bullock, Bertha B. Burton, M. L. Davis, M. Ellis, E. L. Foote, M. L. Jones, Bessie R. Macky, M. E. Peirce, M. E. Robbins, A. G. Rockwell, K. L. Sharp, E. K. Taylor, Hattie A. Walker, Evelyn M. Watkins, Rev. W. R. Eastman, and Mr. Olin S. Davis, of the class of '92; Miss Nina E. Browne, of the class of '89, from the staff of the New York State Library, and Miss Henrietta Church, an accepted candidate for the class of '93.

Since the School has been located in Albany, one of our day dreams has been a Library School house as a home for the students. When the man (or woman) appears whose hearty interest and touch of gold shall turn this vision of comfort into a solid reality, the model is ready to hand in the Margaret Louisa Home, where it was our good fortune to have our headquarters in New York. It is the recent gift of Mrs. Elliott Shepard to the Y. W. C. Association.

Arriving in New York at two, we spent a couple of hours later in the afternoon in the handsome bookstores of Putnam and Dutton, examining the new books. At Putnam's we were shown some beautiful inlaid bindings and extra illustrated books. In the evening we visited the N. Y. *World* building and marvelled at the gigantic presses, and all the rest of the complex organism which makes up a modern newspaper. A glimpse of the city and the harbor, agleam with lights from the top of the dome, is worth even the descent of 22 stories in a fast elevator.

Monday morning was spent in the Astor Library, that home of scholars and birthplace of many books. I think the strongest impression left from the visit is the wish (which must be shared by literary workers throughout the country) that some provision for lighting the building and other changes might render this rich and well-balanced collection available at all hours of every day in the year. Later in the morning, through the courtesy of Miss E. M. Coe, the members of the Physical Culture Club attended the class exercises of the Ladies' Berkeley Club, in their well-equipped gymnasium, and were favored by an informal talk from Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, author of the recent work, "Household hygiene." This was made the occasion for a gathering of the clans at the Grand Union Hotel, where ten members of the earlier classes living in the vicinity joined us at lunch.

A book auction is always a curiosity to the uninitiated. The auctioneer seems to do all the talking, and even close watching sometimes fails to show the share of the other party in the transaction. We passed an hour or more in this way

at Bangs' auction-rooms, then visited some bookstores close by. At Dodd & Mead's, Mr. Dodd kindly permitted us to see and handle many treasures of the Ives sale and Mr. J. N. Wing at Scribner's explained the arrangement of books and other matters of interest to us.

Tuesday morning we gave to the N. Y. Free Circulating Library at the Jackson Square branch, and besides studying its methods, enjoyed a talk from Miss Coe on the new books of the year, from the popular standpoint. As we had already discussed their merits, we were prepared to appreciate her breezy and helpful comments.

The afternoon was spent in a thorough inspection of the Newark Public Library, where we were made welcome by two trustees, the librarian, and members of the staff. In the evening we were tendered a dinner by the trustees of the library, which proved so unique and bookish an affair that it deserves full mention. The appended menu, expressed in terms of the Decimal classification, caused much amusement.

## Menu

(Form A.)

Free Public Library

Newark, N. J., 31 Mr. '91.

From

Special fund

Trustees' account

Class 020.7. No. Sch 6.

Beside the main topic, this book also treats of

594.1

636.2 + 543.3 + 664.4

597.5 583.79

636.5 + 664.5 583.32

663.7?

636.5 584.32

642

615.711

All but 594.1 have been thro' 641

"Now good 612.3

Wait on 158.2

And 613 on both."

029 12

After an address of welcome by Mayor Haynes, who presided at the feast, and a response on behalf of the School from Rev. W. R. Eastman, appeared the most novel feature of the evening, a souvenir for each member of the Library School. The three catalog cards tied with ribbons made a very pretty favor and looked innocent enough, but on investigation they were found to contain, written in a beautiful library hand, a series of bibliographical conundrums, the solution for which Mr. Hill, the toastmaster, proceeded

to call for by number. Five samples of the 50 "posers" must suffice to give one an idea of the intelligence of the Newark staff who devised the questions, and of our arduous task in trying to answer them.

"Using our charging system, have you discovered any way in which a book can be renewed without obliging the person to bring book and card to the library?"

"Should the public have access to the shelves at certain hours of the day?"

"Tell us the best way to designate a 'seven days' book without pasting the label on the cover of a nice binding?"

"In alphabetizing, shall all Clarkes go in with all Clarks?"

"Is the advantage of using full names in catalogs great enough to pay for the time and trouble spent in looking for them?"

Between times we listened with pleasure to speeches from Trustees W. M. Barringer and E. H. Duryee. This combination quiz and dinner was voted a great success, and "we return a grateful acknowledgment" to the trustees, to Mr. Hill, and to Miss Caroline M. Underhill, of our class of '89, for providing us such a novel and delightful entertainment.

Our Brooklyn day followed. Pratt Institute, presided over with such quiet dignity by Miss M. W. Plummer, of our pioneer class, demanded the earliest visit. Its attractive reading and reference room, the class in cataloging, the various departments of the Institute outside the library, were all of interest, and we especially noted a new departure in the lowering of the age limit, and a list of books for children between ten and fourteen years prepared by periods, a plan suggested by Miss Burt's "Literary landmarks." Our thanks are due to Mr. Chas. Pratt, by whom we were entertained in the lunch-room of the Institute, and to Miss Margaret Healey, our gracious hostess.

At the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Berry had prepared for our inspection a goodly array of books illustrating various styles of binding, which we were glad to see. His ingenious charging system, indicating time by color, and so securing three records by two sets of slips, is worth study.

At the Brooklyn Library we were cordially received by Mr. Bardwell, and made a point of investigating the extensive collections of scraps and of music, which are somewhat unusual features.

We were sorry to omit from our program, for lack of time, a visit to the L. I. Historical Society Library.

Thursday morning we spent a profitable hour at the office of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, where Mr. Bowker spoke on the history of American trade bibliography, and Mr. Growoll on the various methods used in printing the Annual American Catalogue. A few of the class made a tour of Harper's establishment across the way, while the rest of us browsed in the bookstores of lower New York.

We met at the Society Library in the afternoon, where Mr. Butler made us at home, and where we examined with interest their peculiar form of card catalog and the choice art books in the Green Alcove.

We were next received by Miss Denio, of the Library School class of '88, librarian of the College for training teachers, which opens its special educational collection not only to its pupils, but to all teachers in the city.

At the Apprentices' Library, on Friday, we made a special study of the charging system, and later were welcomed at the charming rooms of the Young Women's Christian Association by the members of the Library Committee and by Miss Cattell, the librarian, of the Library School class of '90. The art-room from which are circulated music scores and studies from the *Art Amateur* and *Art Interchange* was an interesting feature—the latter, if I mistake not, something new in the library world.

Friday afternoon we attended the meeting of the New Jersey Library Association, which was described in the April JOURNAL.

Saturday morning, at the Young Men's Christian Association, Mr. Poole gave us a talk on the library, and showed us some rare and curious books. We were glad to see their catalog, modelled after that of the British Museum, the only one of the kind I have heard of in this country.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Peoples for a sight of the new Mercantile Library building in Astor Place. Wealth of light and air afforded by the peculiar shape and location of the building, fine architectural effect and modern ideas of stack and shelving, characterize this latest step in the evolution of the ideal library building.

Under the escort of Mr. Baker we explored the Columbia Library, the old home of the Library School, and the centre of peculiar interest. The Avery collection of architecture, with its special room and separate card catalog, is especially worthy of note. We called later at the beautiful room of the Railroad Men's Library, which distributes books on two railroad lines. At the Aguilar Library on Saturday evening, we found the librarian, Miss L. S. Cutler, of the Library School

class of '89. We visited one of the down-town branches of this library, which does a much-needed educational work among the German and Russian Jews. It was interesting to note the English books that have been translated into Russian and Hebrew.

On Sunday afternoon we saw 800-900 men at the reading-room of the Cooper Union, making use of the 504 periodicals there free to all. It was a most impressive sight.

Monday was a free day, when each followed personal preferences. Through the favor of Miss Fearey, of the Library School class of '90, we received tickets to the Century Club and the Academy of Design.

Tuesday morning we were shown through the De Vinne Press, where we saw printing the *Century*, *St. Nicholas*, and "Century Dictionary." The class had previously visited the large printing establishment of Weed, Parsons & Co. in Albany. Part of the class spent a little time at the New York Historical Society library, which contains a rare collection of colonial paintings. Our last visit was at the Lenox, where Dr. Moore showed us the various special collections and rare volumes which are the pride of this type of library.

A full week after our return was given up to a systematic review of the visit. One or more students detailed in advance reported on the following subjects: Buildings, Special collections, Order department, Accession department, Catalog department, Classification, Shelf department, Reference, Loan systems, Binding, Reading-rooms. We first took up each library by itself, then spent some time in comparative study of important questions. MARY S. CUTLER.

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, April 30, 1891.

### Reviews.

ECCLECTIC card catalog rules. By Klas August Linderfelt, Librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library. Boston, Charles A. Cutter, 1890. 8+104 p. O.

Mr. Linderfelt has compiled and Mr. Cutter has published a work which all librarians who are familiar with Jewett's and Perkins's and Cutter's and Dewey's handbooks on the same subject, will be glad to place by the side of those books, and which those who do not own the earlier volumes will be glad to have in their stead to take the place in some measure of them all. Mr. Linderfelt undertook in the first place to make a translation of Dziatzko's "Instruction für die Ordnung der Titel in alphabetischen Zettelkatalog der kön. und Univ.-bibliothek zu Bres-

lau," a collection of rules for an author's catalogue, developed with much minuteness of detail and the outgrowth of the compiler's personal supervision of the work on 330,000 books and pamphlets. It soon appeared, however, that the practice of German librarians and bibliographers differs in so many respects from our own that a mere translation would be of but little service. Mr. Linderfelt has accordingly taken Professor Dziatzko's materials, and preserving the plan and general arrangement of the original, has incorporated the rules of all the other systems of cataloguing with which he is acquainted, viz., Cutter's "Rules," Perkins's "San Francisco cataloguing," Jewett's "On the construction of catalogues," Dewey's "Rules," Edmands's "Rules for alphabetizing," and the Rules of the A. L. A., the L. A. U. K., the British Museum, and the Bodleian. The result is a digest of the accepted practices of the art and mystery of cataloguing.

The book is in two divisions. The first treats of "the selection of the main entry-word," and takes up author and title entries and references. In the treatment of these subjects the most novel point and one which immediately attracts attention is the scheme of arrangement, which is almost precisely that of the analytical key to a botany. As the botanist with an unknown flower in hand takes his key and is led to inquire successively whether it is a phænogam or a cryptogam, an exogen or an endogen, polypetalous or monopetalous, pistils numerous or single, simple or compound, so the cataloguer is expected to examine his book, inquire whether an author's or editor's name is given, whether there is one author or several, whether his name is a real name or an assumed, whether it is simple or compound, composed of one word or several; if the authors are several, he inquires whether the book is a collection of independent works or a single joint work, with a collective title or without, and so is directed from one heading to another until he comes to the proper subdivision that fits his case. The idea is ingenious, and is carried out on the whole perhaps as well as it can be, but it does not admit of as satisfactory an application in bibliography as in botany from the nature of the subject dealt with. A title-page has not the same structural unity that a plant has, and moreover one cannot expect to find all the various points brought up by a single book treated in any one place, or as a subdivision of any one head. For example, if the book in hand has two authors the inquirer is directed to the section where joint authorship is treated, but he finds nothing here about how to deal with the names themselves, under what part and form of the name to enter. All that information is put under the section devoted to books by a single author, though of course it really has no more special application to those books than to any others.

Mr. Linderfelt declares that he tried at first to throw his material into the form of a continuous narrative, but found that it could not be done without sacrificing the brevity, directness, and perspicuity of the original. Mr. Cutter's rules, however, are a model of all these qualities, and it

must be confessed that the "analytical key" idea sometimes works very awkwardly and locks up a series of remarks under a head where they would not be suspected. The first seventeen sections are a case in point. Under the heading "the name a single word" is included a succession of paragraphs, only the first of which really treats of "single word" names (like Sophocles); all the others relate to family names, or surnames considered irrespective of their accompanying forenames. The next co-ordinate division is for authors whose "appellation is made up of a combination consisting of more than one name," but this is precisely true of all the names cited in the sixteen preceding paragraphs. Again, the third general head reads (§ 110), "If the editor or collector (but no author) is named on the title-page," and covers § 111-161, but a large number of these paragraphs relate to books which have authors and the rules belong rather under some such heading as "In what cases to make references from editors."

Such matters one learns to make allowance for after a little study when some familiarity with the book has been gained; and the main interest, indeed, lies not in its arrangement but in its contents. Mr. Linderfelt shows us at every turn what is the practice of different libraries, and is not afraid to let us know his own opinions. These are generally based on considerations of practical usefulness, and when they differ from what has been common usage, they are in most cases in line with present tendencies.

For example, pseudonyms consistently used are to be taken as entry-words instead of the real names, and in this Mr. Cutter agrees in his second edition. English noblemen are to be entered under the title, not the family name, except in certain cases like Bacon and Walpole, a rule which Mr. Cutter also advocated in 1883, leaving only Jewett and the British Museum on the other side. Names of kings are to be given in the vernacular, not the English form. Collections and series of works are to be entered under the title of the collection, rather than under the name of the editor—a rule which has everything to recommend it, but which curiously enough has been given in the opposite form by all previous authorities. The rules for the entry of societies follow the lines of Mr. Cutter's fifth plan, but are not stated as accurately and clearly as his. Illustrated works are treated clearly and fully in §§ 96-101.

While the numerous examples drawn both from Dziatzko and Cutter are welcome and helpful, a general criticism might perhaps be made that too many distinctions and special classes of books are made. Cyclopedias, for example, need not be put in a separate class by themselves with special rules. They may be treated satisfactorily under the general principles of author or title entry. The same may be said of "collections of extracts," "collections of documents," anthologies, local gazetteers, commentaries without the text, etc. Title entries are taken up at great length, and many exceptions noted to the general rule of "enter under the first word not an article," or "not an article or preposition," but what has usually been taken to be the most natural exception to this rule, to enter anonymous works relating

to a person under the name of this person, is not permitted.

Scant space remains in which to speak of the second half of the book, in which there is much useful information in regard to accents and transliteration (but without the table of foreign characters) and the form and spelling of foreign names, and an exhaustive discussion of the subject of alphabetical arrangement which every cataloguer knows is not the simple A B C matter that it might be supposed to be by any one who has not tried to arrange consistently the cards of an extensive catalogue.

An appendix contains a "List of oriental titles and occupations, with their signification," such terms as are commonly found in connection with proper names, and often seem to form a part of them.

The book may advantageously be used in a large library as a text book in connection with Cutter's for training assistants, and in all libraries as a record-book in which to set down the details and methods of work peculiar to each.

W: C. LANE.

MASSACHUSETTS. Free Public Library Commission. First report, 1891. Boston, Wright and Potter Printing Co., 1891. 12 + 290 p., 34 pl., O.

This report, after giving the text of the law under which the commission was appointed, and that of the circular to towns which was printed in the March number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, contains a list of towns in the commonwealth classified as to libraries, by which it appears "that of the 351 towns and cities in the State, 175 contain free public libraries that are entirely under municipal control; 28 contain libraries the use of which is entirely free, and in the management of which the municipality is in some form represented; 22 contain libraries to which the town or city appropriates money, but over which it has no control; most of these libraries are free for circulation, but a few are free only for reference; 21 contain free public libraries that are supported entirely by private benefaction, and with which the municipality has no official connection; 2 towns have libraries which are somewhat anomalous, inasmuch as they are owned and controlled by the towns, but are not free, a small fee being charged the citizens for the use of the books; and 103 towns have no public library, though in a few of this class small association libraries exist."

The commission finds it necessary to define a "free public library," and say, "The commission desires it to be understood that its definition of a 'free public library' applies only to libraries that allow the free circulation of books for general reading to the homes of the inhabitants of the towns in which they are located, and that are managed as a public trust."

Under this definition it is decided that "all of the towns in the State, except those enumerated in Class I. [175 in number], seem to be entitled to the benefit of the State appropriation if they will establish free town libraries under full municipal control."

We had supposed that the act of 1890 applied only to towns having absolutely no public library. If the interpretation of the commission is correct, towns containing such flourishing public libraries as those of Concord, Lawrence, Salem, Springfield, and Woburn will be able to obtain State aid.

The most important part of the report, however, is the appendix. This is a compilation of facts relative to the free public libraries of Massachusetts, prepared by C. B. Tillinghast, State Librarian and chairman of the commission. This was not originally prepared for the commission, but as a part of the annual report of the State Board of Education, from which it is here reprinted.

In response to a circular mailed to each town and city, a brief history and statement of the present condition of each library is given, including its origin, history, notable gifts, annual expenses and sources of income, description of building, hours, names of officers, and any other important features. The whole forms the most valuable addition to library history in this country since the publication of the United States report in 1876.

The following extract from the prefatory note summarizes the report: "This collection of facts relating to the free public libraries in Massachusetts has been made for the purpose of showing what facilities for the free use of books are available to the citizens of each town and city in the commonwealth, and to record the generous gifts of individuals for the foundation and maintenance of libraries and the construction of library buildings. The simple record is one that needs no comment. In 1839 the Hon. Horace Mann stated that there were from ten to fifteen town libraries, containing in the aggregate from three to four thousand volumes, to which all the citizens of the town had the right of access; that the aggregate number of volumes in the public libraries, of all kinds, in the State was about 300,000; and that but little more than 100,000 persons, or one-seventh of the population of the State, had any right of access to them. A little over a half century has passed. There are now 175 towns and cities having free public libraries under municipal control, and 248 of the 351 towns and cities contain libraries in which the people have rights or free privileges. There are about 2,500,000 volumes in these libraries, available for the use of 2,104,224 of the 2,238,943 inhabitants which the State contains according to the census of 1890.

"The gifts of individuals *in money*, not including gifts of books, for libraries and library buildings, exceed *five and a half million dollars* (\$5,500,000).

"There are still 103 towns in the State, with an aggregate population of 134,719, which do not have the benefit of the free use of a public library. These are almost without exception small towns, with a slender valuation, and 67 of them show a decline in population in the past five years. The State has taken the initiative in aiding the formation of free public libraries in such towns, and it is hoped that this statement of facts may lead those who are natives of, or have an especial interest, in these towns, to do for them what

generous benefactors have wisely done for so many other towns in the commonwealth."

34 process plates give exterior views of 68 of the libraries of the State. Interior views and plans would have been more useful to the librarian, but we realize the difficulty in securing them, and the report was not prepared for librarians, but for the general public.

The volume closes with a collection of the general legislation of the State relating to libraries, chronologically arranged.

GARDNER M. JONES.

A PARTIAL Bibliography of the Published Works of members of the American Historical Association. By Paul Leicester Ford. [Pages 163-427 of the annual report of the Amer. Hist. Assoc. for 1889.] Washington, Govt. Printing office, 1890. 7 + 427 p. o.

In the 224 pages (nearly 3000 titles) of this bibliography, and its 41 pages of index, we have a valuable contribution to the literature of American history, and a useful instrument in its study. It bears tokens throughout of the conscientious and intelligent industry which characterizes all Mr. Ford's work, while its defects are mainly, if not entirely, due to the conditions under which it was brought out. Its numerous typographical errors are chargeable to the not very close nor intelligent proof-reading of the Government printing-office, the editor's absence in Europe preventing his supervision. The most serious defect in the work as a piece of bibliography is its unevenness as to fulness under different names, owing to the method by which the material was secured. Each member of the association was furnished with slips on which to write out in a uniform way the titles of his own published works. It could readily be foreseen that some writers would find it much easier than others (and to some it were doubtless a more congenial task than to others) to get together a list of their literary offspring, big and little. Hence the resultant catalogue can hardly be accepted as a just representation of the literary work accomplished by these gentlemen when compared one with another. Following are a few of the leading names with the number of titles furnished by each: J. W. De Peyster, 97; Chas. Card Smith, 87; Geo. B. Goode, 67; C. C. Jones, 66; W. F. Allen, 59; John Bigelow, 58; S. A. Green, 58; Wm. S. Perry, 57; A. D. White, 53; H. B. Adams, 47; R. C. Winthrop, 42; J. Winsor, 21. Something also is to be deducted from the value of this list as a contribution to the literature of American history on account of the fact that the titles reported by the different writers are by no means confined to historical subjects; of the 67 titles under Geo. B. Goode's name, for instance, nearly all refer to fish and fisheries, only a few of them having a historical bearing.

Still another deduction has to be made for the writers of American history, whose names do not appear here at all. Only living writers appear, and of course only those who are members of the American Historical Association. The latter limitation shuts out Hale, Higginson,

Scudder, McMaster, and others who have contributed largely to American historical literature.

But after all is said there remains much of real merit in this work. The titles are given in full, and valuable notes are added to many of them. Many important monographs which might otherwise escape the notice of the student are by means of this list made available. It was in Mr. Ford's plan to give also a complete subject-index, which would be worth even more for practical use than the present arrangement by authors, but being obliged to forego this feature for the present he has furnished an excellent verbal-index as a partial substitute. On the whole we have here a commendable piece of work, and the promised annual continuations of the list will doubtless be brought out under more favorable circumstances, and will be sure to be welcomed heartily.

W: L. F.

THE press of North Carolina in the eighteenth century. With biographical sketches of printers, an account of the manufacture of paper, and a bibliography of the issues. By Stephen B. Weeks. Brooklyn, N. Y., Historical Printing Club, 1891. 80 pp. Q.

Dr. Weeks, in the preparation of this volume, has rendered a service to Southern literature which only the specialist can properly appreciate. From Mason and Dixon's line southward the incunabula and early writers of the colonies are practically to-day unknown quantities. In Thomas' "History of Printing" an attempt was made to trace the extension and growth of the Southern press, but a New England author worked to too great a disadvantage to be able to be either minute or accurate, and we are not surprised to find, from this work, how often he erred. And with this careful study of North Carolina printers and printing naturally comes new light on its early publicists. One turns in vain to any of the ordinary works on American literature for information concerning the colonial papers and literature of this State. Duyckinck, Allibone, and Tyler have practically nothing on this subject, and even the local histories are very inadequate and inaccurate. Like all the colonies, though in a greater degree than most, the local publications had but a local circulation at the time of issue, and the destroying processes of time and inattention have made them so rare and difficult to find that they have for the most part never even been recorded or noticed.

The fullest and most satisfactory portion of Dr. Weeks' bibliographical notes is that dealing with laws of the colony and State. Nine codifications between 1751 and 1800 are given, and numerous session and single acts. The lists of the journals of the legislatures which made the laws, and the reports of the courts which construed them, seem also as complete as they well could be, and these will be most welcomed to all law libraries. Next to these, the facts and titles given of the newspaper press are among the most interesting, though the author was compelled to work from fragmentary files, and in some cases from single issues of each. From the complete-

ness and care with which these several parts have been prepared, no doubt can remain of the author's knowledge and diligence in treating the whole subject, and it is therefore disappointing to find how little outside of these the State produced, which has survived to our day. A dozen sermons, half that number of political tracts, the same of school and "form" books, and a few scattering broadsides and other official publications, make up the sum total of the 130 titles recorded. The bulk of these, it is true, are now for the first time cataloged, but this addition, if anything, increases one's dissatisfaction, for it makes so clear and evident the wide gaps, and the *introuvables* which are probably lost beyond recovery.

P. L. F.

THE Reader's Guide in Economic, Social, and Political Science, being a classified bibliography, American, English, French and German, with descriptive notes, author, title, and subject index, courses of reading, college courses, etc. Edited by R. R. Bowker and George Hles, New York. The Society for Political Education. G. P. Putnam's Sons, Publishing Agents, 1891. 169 pp. D.

A check-list of works upon a science, prepared by one or more specialists, forms one of the most useful aids to the librarian. In this little volume the librarian will find all that is necessary to form a compact and useful collection upon social and economic topics, sufficient for the purposes of the general reader, and an aid to the special student. It is not confined to the writings of any one school of economics, or of one nation, but is very comprehensive and impartial. Some exception might be taken to the arrangement of topics, but no two compilers could agree upon such a point; and the general excellence of the matter in a measure neutralizes this criticism, while a full index relieves the awkwardness of cross-references. Upon the whole, it is a manual that should be at the elbow of every librarian.

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

### Library Economy and History.

*Ann Arbor (Mich.) Ladies' L. Assoc.* Added 107; total 3041; circulated 3450; members 122; receipts \$648.38; disbursements \$561.40.

*Atlanta (Ga.) P. L.* The library has purchased the old Episcopal church for \$6,500, and will have it remodelled and improved. They expect to occupy their new home on the 1st of August, at which time the Episcopal congregation will take possession of their new church, which is being rapidly completed.

*Augusta (Ga.) Y. M. L.* At the last board meeting one of the directors announced that he had secured a list of 30 new subscribers to the library, living mostly near the Georgia railroad shops. He was convinced that the working people were beginning to see the benefit of the library to them, and would prove it by becoming subscribers.

*Baltimore. Enoch Pratt Free L.* Added 12,373; total 93,349; home use 440,991 (fiction 349,450 or 79%; lib. use 7161).

"A library intended for the public, whether free to all or only to those who pay an annual subscription, has two objects before it: to furnish instruction in various departments of interest to the investigating mind, and to supply amusement. The latter object is quite as important as the former, although it may frequently displace the perusal of books of permanent value in the case of some readers. The old saw ran, that while 'all work and no play made Jack a dull boy,' still 'all play and no work made him a mere toy.' There should be a large selection, judiciously made, of books of instruction, and there also should be a selection, carefully made, of books of amusement. From the first beginning of this library these ideas have controlled the selection and purchase of books for its shelves.

"With the view of making the books relating to Oriental subjects useful to students of Scriptural or Eastern studies, a special list was made of these by Dr. Cyrus Adler, of the Johns Hopkins University, and printed in the May circular of that institution. A copy of this may be seen by students of this class of literature at the registration counter. One of the city clergymen, Rev. S. Stall, prepared a list of such books as he desired to recommend to young men and young women. Several others are contemplating similar lists. The library is becoming a source of supplies from which teachers, ministers and others, having the young in charge, may make their own selections and commend as worthy of perusal from their own standpoint.

"The constant use of certain books has required their replacement during the year by fresh copies. The old and wornout copies are always acceptable to certain charities, to which they have been sent in accordance with the approval of the Library Committee, so that their usefulness may be still further continued until the necessity for their final destination—the paper mill—is established beyond a peradventure. There they contribute to the manufacture of paper, which can again enter upon the business of carrying information and pleasure to a reading public.

"The expenses were as follows: Books, \$15,079.02; binding, \$1,875.46; periodicals, \$1391.15; expenses (miscellaneous), \$6,618.88; salaries, \$18,766.86. Total, \$43,731.37."

*Bay City (Mich.) P. L.* Added 621; total 12,1551; receipts, \$3,670.82; disbursements, \$2504.65.

*Boston. City Council. Joint Standing Committee on the Public Library.* Report on the cost of the new library building, Dartmouth St. [Boston, 1891.] 37 p. O. (Doc. 54.)

*Boston P. L.* M. S. C. de Soissones, in "Impressions of Boston, a foreign traveller's notes about town," in the *Boston Transcript*, Apr. 3, says: "It is true that in your two handsomest buildings—Trinity Church and the new Public Library—you have shown your good taste, but the majority of your buildings are not artistically attractive, and that explains to me why the ex-

ecutive committee of the new library had so many difficulties to surmount in the construction of this beautiful building, which is one of the most æsthetic, not only in Boston, but in all the United States, and will remain forever a very eloquent and lasting witness of your civilization, which is evidently superior to the other cities, where the sentiment of the beautiful in simplicity is strangled by the love of oddness of lines and colors, as Nature and the human mind are overcome and ruled in warm countries by the gigantic vegetation.

"All the arguments of the admirers of the fantastic in regard to harmony of the colors of the environment, in regard to the character of the buildings which surround the new library—are as nothing, before the majesty of this highly artistic building, conceived for the glory of Boston. In constructing it the city has shown not only an exquisite taste but a liberality without an example and will have a library without a rival."

*Brookline (Mass.) P. L.* (34th rpt.) Added 1338; total, 36,298; home use 55,105; (fict. and juv. 37,767); lib. use 11,169; an increase in all of 9362.

A card catalog has been made, of which the trustees say: "The chief advantages of a card catalogue are, that it is always complete up to date, and that it makes possible a greater number of cross-references, and thus a better analysis of the contents of the library, than can be embodied in a book, without making it too cumbersome and expensive. In this latter respect a card catalogue may be continually enriched as the library staff find opportunity to analyze the contents of books and fill out new cards with appropriate references.

"Another decided improvement has been brought about by the opening of the children's reading room. Any one having the curiosity to look in there, especially on a stormy afternoon, will find a room full of children very happily employed.

"A 'suggestion box' has been placed at the delivery-desk, and citizens who find that the library does not contain the books they seek, are invited, by this means, to make known their wants. The trustees cannot bind themselves, in all cases, to purchase the books recommended; but during the past year they have purchased a large number of books in accordance with requests thus presented, and in such cases the person by whom a book has been recommended (if the book was published at the time it was recommended) is promptly notified when it is ready for circulation.

"The privilege of taking out a number of books at a time, which has been heretofore given to the teachers in our public schools, has now been extended to the principals of every private school within the limits of the town."

Of the children's reading-room the librarian says: "It is furnished with one large table of sufficient length and breadth to accommodate 16 children without crowding, and inclined shelves on its front and side walls afford places for 11 more. Ordinary school-chairs are provided at the table and shelves; and chairs, as well as the

table, are fastened to the floor, so that the possibilities of noise from movable furniture are reduced to a minimum. Additional settees and a few ordinary chairs enable us to seat nearly 40 children at once.

"At present the provisions for reading consist of seven of the popular pictorial papers and juvenile magazines, the latest numbers always on the table to be picked up at will, and the back numbers to be had at call, by the usual method of 'hall slips.' A set of the bound volumes of *Harper's Weekly* and of *Youth's Companion*, with the two volumes of 'Soldiers of the Civil War,' are shelved here, and are all great favorites with the boys. A supply of books from the juvenile alcoves, and pictorial books, from the alcoves of history and travel, are likewise sent down from time to time, and many of them find readers, this latter supply being selected by the librarian.

"The shelves, or reading-desks as they might be called, are specially adapted to the large volumes of *Harper* and *Youth's Companion*, which are loaned over and over again to whomsoever asks—provided the hands of the borrowers are clean.

"Simple pictures have been framed and hung upon the walls, and light and warmth are abundant. Thus far the children have been quiet and orderly for the most part, and seem to enjoy their special privileges.

"One of our teachers has twice made use of the room for an hour in the forenoon, bringing her class, and devoting her time to reading, in connection with the regular studies in hand."

*Buffalo (N. Y.) L.* (35th rpt.) Added 2833; of which 2042 were bought for \$2560; total 64,959; home use 102,789 (fict. and juv. 69.43 per cent., last year 72 per cent.); lib. use 25,149 exclusive of reference-books in the "Study;" 14 v. have been stolen from these reference-books, kept on open shelves.

"The steady cultivation of a taste for reading more instructive than the reading of novels is plainly shown."

A "nook" has been provided for readers, near the delivery counter, where they may find a small number of the choicer new books of the day provided in duplicate for their examination.

*Chelsea, Mass. Fitz P. L.* Added 630; total 12,443; issued 56,701 (fiction and juv. 85.87 per cent.); a slight falling off in circulation; the percentage of instructive literature issued increases. The library has been opened.

"The experiment of opening the reading rooms on Sunday afternoons has been justified by the results, the average attendance for each Sunday of the ten months during which it was opened being about 20. The visitors have represented all classes and both sexes, many of them being regular attendants, by whom a discontinuance of the privilege would be keenly regretted."

*Chicago, Newberry L.* Added 23,242 v., 11,610 pm.; total 60,614 v., 23,958 pm.; spent for books and binding \$34,258.46; for administration \$16,447.43. April 7-14, 1890, the library was removed to a fireproof two-story building 60x160 ft., where it will remain till the new

building is completed. The library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., and from 7 to 10 p.m. In November there were 971 day visitors to the reading-room and in December 865; the evening readers from October 20 to January 1 were 954 males and 145 females.

The librarian gives an interesting sketch of the library of rare books bought (for \$52,000, according to the *Chicago News*) of Mr. H. Probasco, which was visited by the American Library Association when they met in Cincinnati.

"There never has existed in Chicago a medical reference library of any importance, and many fruitless attempts have been made to supply this essential need of the profession. About six years ago the Chicago Medical Society, the Medical Press Association, and Homœopathic Relief Association turned over to the Chicago Public Library their collections as the basis of such a library; and with the understanding on the part of the profession that the city would build up a medical reference collection as one of the Public Library's special departments, and that it would give it that completeness which the medical profession required. Something was done in this direction, but less than the profession required. The Public Library had no space it could devote to this exclusive use, and the question arose in the Board of Directors whether an object of such special interest came legally within the popular functions of the library.

"The scheme having failed, the Medical Library Association of Chicago was incorporated to do this work, and some progress was made in the raising of money and the collection of medical books. In view, however, of the expense in obtaining rooms and paying for administration, the new project languished, and its promoters and medical profession at large solicited the trustees of the Newberry Library to accept as a gift the collections already made, and to assume the charge of creating a medical reference library with such coöperation as the profession could give. This responsibility the trustees assumed and appointed a superintendent of the medical department. In May the Medical Library Association transferred to this library 1515 v. and 1909 unbound serials and pm., including the bulk of the valuable library of the late Dr. James S. Jewell. Other parties gave 718 v. and 1880 unbound serials and pm.

The Directors of the Public Library were then asked by the officers of the medical societies which had presented the library with their collections, to transfer the same to the Newberry Library, and the request was cordially acceded to, on condition that the Newberry Library refund the amount the Public Library had expended in making additions to the collection, and in the work of arranging it. These conditions were conceded, and in July 6583 v. and 4558 unbound serials and pm. were received from the Public Library. A committee of eminent physicians and surgeons residing in the city, on invitation of the trustees, have kindly consented to give their advice in the selection of books and serials for this department."

*Dover (Del.) L.* A supplemental catalogue containing all the books received since the first catalogue was published has been printed.

Soon after the last annual meeting Wm. Denney, jr., resigned the office of librarian, and Miss Lina Killiam was elected to fill the vacancy, rendering acceptable services until she concluded to leave Dover. Her resignation was then accepted and on the third day of October, 1890, Miss Mary Fulton was elected librarian and now fills the position.

*Duluth (Minn.) P. L.* About 400 new volumes have been purchased with special reference to enlarging the scope of the present library upon the topics of music and English literature. The librarian has been granted a three weeks leave of absence and during her trip she will visit the libraries at Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

The reading-room was opened on August 1, and has been opened every day since. Already it is overcrowded, and more room must be secured. The building committee has been authorized to procure another room in the Temple building.

*Everett (Mass.) P. L.* Added 199 (fiction 79); total 6380 (the books bought cost \$5600); issued 19,885 (fiction 85.6 %).

"The library was closed from June to Oct. During this time the books were thoroughly overhauled, rearranged, and properly classified. Miss E. F. Knowles, of the Boston Athenæum, was engaged as an expert to direct this work, and under her direction a new and greatly improved catalogue was prepared and printed. For the first time since the library was opened, the trustees are able to ascertain its contents by a reasonable search. This reveals the gratifying fact that our collection is, on the whole, better than we expected.

"The whole expense of preparing and printing the catalogue (4000 copies) was \$1069.31, and after deducting \$150 received for advertising on the back of the cover of the catalogue, the net expense was \$919.31, an average of about 23 cents. They are sold at 25 cents each."

*Fall River (Mass.) P. L.* Added 1392; total 36,777; issued 93,269; periodicals issued 44,871.

"The special cards for teachers have been found to meet a real need.

"The trustees venture to express regret that the appropriation for the library was reduced last year. The efficiency of the library has certainly been impaired thereby. A library of 36,777 books is small for a city of 75,000 inhabitants. It should contain at least a book to an inhabitant. A large number of our books are works of reference, which justice to all readers requires to be kept constantly in the library rooms for consultation. This practice reduces largely the number of books available for outside use. The number of card-holders too, is small. It should be fully 15,000, which would allow but one card to a family. Two cards to a family would give 30,000 card-holders, not a large number for 75,000 inhabitants. These figures show the inadequacy of our library to the possible needs of our large and growing city.

"The following table shows the number of volumes of representative authors in the various

schools of fiction replaced during the past four years:

Mrs. Southworth.....	177 vols.
Mary J. Holmes.....	138 "
May Agnes Fleming.....	94 "
Ann S. Stephens.....	37 "
Sir Walter Scott.....	32 "
Charles Dickens.....	29 "
M. V. Terhune, [Marion Harland],	27 "
W. M. Thackeray.....	14 "
Nath. Hawthorne.....	8 "
Horatio Alger.....	228 "
Wm. T. Adams, [Oliver Optic],...	178 "
C. A. Fosdick, [Harry Castlemon],	79 "
Elijah Kellogg.....	54 "
W. H. G. Kingston.....	39 "
J. Fenimore Cooper.....	27 "

*Jersey City (N. J.) P. L.* The library has about 5000 v. from the High School library and 4000 new volumes, and expects to receive 1000 a month till it has 10,000 or 12,000 and then to grow more slowly. Every periodical included in Poole and Fletcher's index is to be subscribed for.

*Lawrence (Mass.) P. L.* (19th rpt.) Added 1634; total 33,287; issued 93,485 (fict. and juv. 76 %).

"Nearly all the books worn out and discarded each year are novels and juvenile books, and this number is so large that the annual increase in those classes does not compensate for the annual leakage. For this reason the preponderating proportion of works of fiction, that characterized the library at its opening, is gradually growing less, while the percentage of solid literature is steadily increasing. Thus, the library, while growing in size, is also growing in intrinsic value. The fact that there are fewer sensational stories in the library than there used to be, and that the number of juvenile readers has increased, proves that there must be an improvement in the quality of books read.

"As there is no shelf-room for the accessions of the coming year, a large portion of the money spent in buying new books might be profitably expended in the purchase of books for school use."

*Lynn (Mass.) F. P. L.* Added 2128; total 43,294; ref. use 18,730; home use 101,071. The present building is outgrown.

*Malden (Mass.) P. L.* (13th rpt.) Added 1421; total 18,144; home use \$8,747 (fict. 73.59 %); lib. use 4908.

*Natick (Mass.) Morse Institute.* Added 312; total 15,932; issued 25,170 (juv. and fict. 75.32 %).

"A greater proportion of books purchased has been added to the reference department. In consequence of the small addition to the circulating department it was thought that the number of books loaned would be much smaller than last year. There is a very general use of new publications and many will have these or none. It is therefore especially gratifying to report a very small decrease.

"The number of books loaned for use at the library is larger than ever before. No record of

books thus taken from the circulating department to the reading room, for reference, has been necessary. No advantage has ever been taken by reason of this. This use of books is accepted as a privilege and is always respected.

"The various literary societies increase the demand for the best books and show an earnest appreciation of the aid they receive."

*Newburg (N. Y.) F. L.* Added 677; total 17,150; circulated 64,707; cards 867; receipts \$1,201.57.

The most pressing present need is more shelf room. The books have been selected with care, are in plain sight, and not disfigured with paper covers. They are arranged in low cases where they can be readily reached by the library attendants. Those which are most frequently called for are nearest the desk, so as to cause the least possible delay in their delivery. Cyclopaedias and other books of reference have been liberally provided, and no part of the library work is more cheerfully performed by the librarian or his assistants than that of answering questions and giving all possible aid to persons seeking information on special subjects. "There seems to be an impression prevailing to some extent that a large proportion of the books on our shelves are works of fiction. It will be seen by an examination of the classified contents of the library that less than 17 per cent. is fiction. This department of the library is carefully guarded, and books of a highly sensational or doubtful character are not admitted. The same care is exercised in the selection of books for the young. Of our juvenile literature only about one-half can be classed as fiction, the remainder being divided between biography, art and science, history, geography and travels.

"The efforts that have been made in the past to establish a closer relationship between the free schools and the free libraries are producing the desired results. One evidence of this is found in the fact that the Board of Education, on the recommendation of the superintendent of our public schools, has added to the library a teachers' reading room. A portion of the large upper room, sometimes known as library hall, has been tastefully fitted up and furnished for the purpose, and supplied with books and periodicals adapted to the special needs of the teachers in their special vocation. This room can also be used by citizens or strangers who may desire a quiet retreat for study or literary work."

*New Haven (Conn.) Yale Univ. L.* The most important of the gifts for the year is that made by the late Rev. Dr. Henry M. Dexter, who presented 1850 volumes to the library. This collection comprises early treatises both of English and American origin on Congregationalism and works in illustration of the English and Dutch life of the Plymouth Pilgrims. It is especially full in the original publications of the early Puritans and Separatists, and in the works which trace their rise and history, both in England and Holland; in many cases where the originals are so rare as to be practically unattainable they are represented by manuscript copies. It contains nearly complete lists of the publications of John

Robinson, Henry Ainsworth, William Ames, Henry Barrowe, Robert Browne, Thomas Cartwright, John Greenwood, Henry Jacob, Francis Johnson, John Penry and John Smyth. There are a dozen or more volumes printed by Elder William Brewster at Leyden. Among the autographs of former owners of the books are those of Elder Brewster, John Cotton, Samuel Gorton, John Robinson and Roger Williams.

Of works of American origin the most noteworthy is the collection by such writers as Cotton, Davenport, and the Mathers on early Congregational polity. There are the original editions of many writings of the first importance, such as Robert Cushman's "Sermon at Plymouth," Edward Winslow's "Good News from New England" and "Hypocrisis unmasked," Thomas Morton's "New English Canaan," Thomas Welde's "Short Story," Nathaniel Morton's "New England's Memorial," George Bishop's "New England Judged," and William Hubbard's "Narrative of Troubles with the Indians." Dr. Dexter's own manuscript collections for his historical work are also to a great extent included in this bequest, and many of the volumes in the library are enriched with his annotations. An unfinished work on the English and Dutch life of the Plymouth Pilgrims, upon which he had been engaged during the later years of his life, will be completed and edited by Prof. Franklin B. Dexter.

In his manuscript catalogue of the collection Dr. Dexter had noted, in nearly every instance, the price paid for the volume. The total amount, under conditions more favorable for the purchaser than are ever likely to return again, was more than \$10,000. By the terms of the gift the books are not to be loaned, but are to be used only in the library building.

James Terry of this city has given 1297 manuscripts, about one-half which are of the Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the historian of Connecticut, and include a series, complete save one year, of his Thanksgiving sermons from 1760 to 1819, and thirty-seven fast sermons of the same period. James B. Williams, of Glastonbury, Conn., has given ten rare pamphlets, including editions of the laws of Yale College for 1748 and 1755.

The principal gifts of money to the library were the \$10,000 bequeathed by ex-Gov. James E. English, \$500 from Mrs. Henry Farnham, \$500 from the Hon. Robbins Battell for a seminary library in American history, and \$223.50 from Prof. Henry W. Farnham.

*New Orleans, Howard Memorial L.* (20th rpt.) Added 3766; total 16,392; day visitors 31,062; evening visitors 14,486; Sunday visitors 4577; readers of periodicals 16,736; book readers 17,069; volumes used 25,026; (fiction .323 %). Omitting the statistics for the first quarter of the year, and comparing the figures for the nine months corresponding to those in which the library was open in 1889, we have the following results: Increase in the number of visitors, .07; of whole number of readers, .80; of periodical readers, .123; of book readers, .53; of books used, .62, and of percentage of fiction, .015.

Lighting by electricity is desired but cannot be afforded. A memorial department or museum of local history is talked of.

*New York (N. Y.) American Museum of Natural History.* The museum has been enriched by a valuable library containing almost 11,000 volumes and valued at \$15,000. It was presented by Mrs. M. Schuyler Elliot, widow of Dr. S. Lowell Elliot, as a memorial to her husband. Dr. Elliot was a well known entomologist, and owned large collections of moths and butterflies. Aided by Mrs. Elliot, who has always been enthusiastic over entomology, he collected the large library which has now become the property of the museum.

*N. Y. Apprentices' L.* Added 4143; total 86,897; issued 252,167 (an increase of 6101); lost 1 in each 11,900 issued; average no. of vols. taken out by each reader 19 $\frac{3}{4}$  for the year.

*N. Y. Harlem Library.* The trustees have decided to buy a lot in 123d Street, near Lenox Avenue, next door to the Harlem Club, for \$15,000, and put up a \$100,000 building thereon for its 20,000 volumes. The library is over 70 years old. Its reading-room has always been open to everybody, but a fee of \$3 yearly is charged for the privilege of taking books home.

*N. Y. Lenox L.* (21st rpt.) The library has been increased by many valuable books given and bought of (some of?) which a list is given (pp. 13-33) but the number added and the total number in the library is not stated. There have been 10,724 visitors. A general descriptive catalog in one alphabet is in progress, which will be printed. The salaries were \$6500, and \$11,444-54 was paid for books.

*New York, N. Y. L. of the Railroad Men's Building.* The library has never reached a higher point of usefulness than at present. The membership is 1300, 539 used the library in January, drawing 1042 books, the largest number ever circulated in one month. This is an increase of 32% over December 1890 and 20% over the same month last year. The circulation in February was 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ % better than the previous month and 24% better than the same month last year.

The circulating department contains 5720 volumes, the reference department 390, making in all 6110.

The per cent. of fiction was 64—the lowest ever reached—compared with 72 last year.

*New York (N. Y.) Numismatic and Archaeological Soc.* The society is an old organization which was founded in 1858, and now has 250 members, a valuable collection of coins and medals, and the best collection of books on numismatics in the United States. It has outgrown its quarters and its collections are becoming so rich that it is thought high time that the society should have a suitable fire-proof building of its own in some convenient neighborhood. A committee has been appointed with power to raise \$50,000 and select a site for such a building.

*N. Y. S. L.* It has been decided to lend

books from the library to institutions belonging to the university or to their officers or accredited representatives for temporary use outside Albany, provided:

1. That such precautions be taken in packing as to guard against any probability of injury in transportation.

2. That the State Library shall not pay postage or express either way.

3. That borrowers at a distance shall not be allowed to retain books as long a time as is allowed borrowers in Albany, where the books can be sent for if specially needed by the library, but shall return the books at the earliest practical day after the temporary use for which they were lent.

4. That no book shall be lent except on condition that it shall be returned within twenty-four hours after notice is received from the library that the claims of other users require its recall.

5. That this permission shall not be construed as giving borrowers at a distance any claim on books which from their cheapness or wide distribution can easily be obtained nearer home, nor on books which because of cost, rarity, or constant use in the State Library, cannot properly be allowed to leave it even temporarily.

*North Adams (Mass.) F. P. L.* Added 1215; total 10,570; circulated 9100; reference (including public documents) 1470.

Character of library as follows: Fiction 2836 (27 per cent.); juveniles (both fiction and classified) 1618 (15 per cent.); history, biography and travel 1646 (16 per cent.); arts, sciences and literature 1969 (19 per cent.); bound magazines 475; books printed in French 556; reference-books (including public documents) 1470. Loaned for home use 61,908, percentage as follows: History, biography, and travel 6; arts, science, and literature 6; books printed in French 4; periodicals 4; fiction 57; juveniles (including classified) 23; borrowers 6893. No record is kept of the number of books consulted in the library or of those used in the reference department, as visitors are allowed free access to the shelves containing the reference-books and to the library at any time for purposes of study. During the past year the use of books for reference has perceptibly increased, while there has been a slight falling off in the circulation of fiction. An experiment recently undertaken has already proven its good results. That is, putting a number of the choicer and more attractive new books (not fiction) near the delivery-desk, where visitors may not only see them, but handle them; in many instances they will not only be looked over, but will be taken home and read, when quite likely they might not have been otherwise. About 4 volumes were issued the past year to every resident of North Adams (as the population is between 15 and 16,000), and the circulation was equivalent to each volume in the circulating department being loaned 6 $\frac{3}{4}$  times.

*Northfield, Minn.* At the meeting of the directors of the Y. M. C. A. of this place, April 16, the report of a committee on library was read and ordered printed. The present library contains about 400 volumes, and the recommenda-

tion of the committee is that \$500 be put into new books at once, and that a yearly expenditure of about \$100 be kept up after that. This \$100 and the running expenses are to be met by private subscriptions, and possibly in time a sufficient reserve fund can be raised so that this yearly tax can be discontinued.

*Providence (R. I.) P. L.* (13th rpt.) Added 11,222 (including 6,775 v. bought of the Franklin Lyceum, with furniture, etc., for \$600; of these, 2,204 v. were sent as a gift to the Olneyville F. L.); total 54,959; issued 79,249; (fiction 58.45 %).

Mr. Albert J. Jones has left the library two funds of \$1000 each, the income of one to be applied to the purchase of works supplementing the valuable Italian collection which he had already given, the other to purchase of works of design.

The librarian urges the need of an understanding between the three libraries of the city, Brown Univ. L., the Providence Athenæum, and the Providence P. L., to avoid duplication by the selection of special fields of growth; he also speaks of the need of a new building, and discusses many other subjects with his usual fulness and exactness.

A weekly staff meeting has been established for all the members of the force except those on duty in the evening. They meet at the library in the evening and familiarize themselves with the various principles involved in the management of a library.

*St. Louis P. L.* Contracts for the new building have been signed, and work began early in this month.

*Salem (Mass.) P. L.* Added 5800; total 19,691; issued 141,237 (all but 20,497 fiction, over 85 %); 3121 persons used the reference room. The average Sunday use is less than during the first five months. "The percentage of fiction is large, but the trustees intend to provide only good fiction, and the purpose of a public library is to provide for literary entertainment as well as to educate and instruct."

*Salisbury (So. Dak.) Circul. L.* The library now has nearly 700 books, and additions are already under way which will bring the list up to 1000 and more. Messrs. Salisbury offer the people of the city and vicinity the best opportunity ever given them to read the standard volumes of the days.

*San Francisco, Sutro L.* Adolph Sutro, the California millionaire, has transferred his library of nearly 40,000 volumes to the great hall in the Montgomery block, formerly occupied by the San Francisco Law Library. It is Mr. Sutro's intention to throw this splendid collection open to the public free of charge, and a force of librarians will be employed to manage it. — *Critic*.

*Santa Barbara (Cal.) P. L.* The trustees of the White Law Library, a gift of Wm. A. White through the bequest of Abby S. A. White, his wife. The books may be fully consulted in the library rooms under the control and supervision of the librarian, but are never to be taken from the library building.

*Southampton, N. Y.* Mrs. Harriet J. Rogers, whose death occurred at Southampton village a few days ago, and who had been a lifelong resident of the village, made in her will the following bequest:

"After the death of a cousin, her house and lot in the village of Southampton and a fund of \$10,000 for a public library for said village, as a memorial to her mother, Clara Rogers."

This bequest for a public library is equal to \$20,000, and will give Southampton a handsome building and library superior to any other village on Long Island.

*Southbridge (Mass.) P. L.* Added 478; total 13,742; issued 23,242.

*Springfield, Mass.* The SPRINGFIELD CITY L., its honorable growth, present needs, and future prospects. (In *The paper world*, March, 1891.) 2½ p., incl. a view.

*Stafford Springs (Ct.) P. L.* The town was pleasantly surprised at learning of the bequest left the public library in the will of Arba G. Hyde. The gift was entirely unexpected, as Mr. Hyde, though a native of Stafford, had not been connected with it for many years. The library was started about 10 years ago by the Girls' Library Association, and since that time has owed much of its success to that society, who furnish librarians and look out for the general interests of the institution. During these first 10 years of its life it has grown steadily, and is now in a prosperous condition—that is for a town of the size. The village has shown an interest in the matter that proves the gift will be appreciated. Now the prospects for library accommodation in Stafford are as good as of in any town of its size in the vicinity. Mr. Hyde left in all nearly \$50,000 subject to the life use of his wife and sister, Mrs. Antoinette Colton, of Springfield. The will leaves the property entirely in the hands of the executors. The bulk of the property, amounting to between \$30,000 and \$40,000, will eventually come to the library. The rest of it will be divided into several legacies. The will provides that a stone building be erected for the library.

*Stockton, Cal.* The will of William P. Hazleton, who died recently at Tarrytown, bequeaths to the city of Stockton, Cal., \$75,000 in trust for a public library. Mr. Hazleton also bequeaths \$1000 to the public schools of the city of Stockton, to be used in purchasing silver medals.

*Tacoma (Wash.) P. L.* The library has moved into its new quarters, comprising six office-rooms on the second floor of the Ball building on C street, devoted to the men's reading-rooms. These contain tables and chairs, games and newspaper racks. One room on the left side is reserved for the ladies, and is being tastefully furnished for their use.

The south rooms contain the book shelves, the library now comprising about 1250 volumes. Mr. A. K. H. McFarlane, the young attorney who has so faithfully taken care of the library for two years past, remains in charge. The library is furnishing literature to about 600 regular readers. Seventy-five leading newspapers are kept

on file, most of these being received from the exchange lists of the city papers.

*Topeka (Kan.) State Hist. Soc.* Added 9621 books, pamphlets and periodicals, of which 384 were bought; total 12,231 bd. v., 35,561 unbd. v. and pm., 10,134 bd. newspaper files and periodicals. A catalog has been preparing for a year and a half. "It is a work requiring the greatest care in order to insure accuracy and completeness; and all experience in library cataloging has shown that the measure of time within which such work can be accomplished cannot be correctly estimated."

*Waltham (Mass.) P. L.* (25th rpt.) Added 1324; total 17,991; issued 45,041 (fict. and juv. 742 %). The Directors speak with satisfaction of the adoption of a card catalog, call for a new building, and note the growing demand for Sunday opening.

*Williamsport (Pa.) Y. M. C. A. L.* The library, comprising about 1200 volumes of choice literature of all kinds, recently bequeathed to the Y. M. C. A., of this city, by the late A. Boyd Cummings, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day and was delivered at the building on West Fourth Street. It is a splendid gift, and the Y. M. C. A. can be congratulated on securing it, as it will be a valuable addition to the already well-stocked shelves of the association.

*Woburn (Mass.) P. L.* (34th rpt.) Added 924; total 27,706; issued 60,958. The average circulation for 10 years has been 43½ volumes per caput. "In Massachusetts," says Mr. Gardner M. Jones, "the circulation usually runs from 1¼ to 2½ per capita per year. The only cities exceeding that are Springfield, 3¼; Quincy, 3¾; Newton, 4¼; Salem; 4½."

"The building is a Mecca for visitors, many of whom are strangers from distant places, and some librarians of important centres, mainly the West, who have come to view its architectural features with the intention of obtaining ideas for buildings of their own. As the reputation of our architect becomes more fully realized, it is probable the number will be greatly increased. An illustrated article concerning the library, published in the *New England magazine*, Feb., 1890, added largely to its reputation, and as one of the results of the publication the librarian received several letters of inquiry from the distant South and West."

The library has made a collection and indexes of surveyor's plans.

The librarian made a special report on university extension, on his return from Fabyan House conference (to which his expenses were paid by the library). He urges it as a good use for the Warren Academy fund. If his suggestions are followed out and a vital and vitalizing educational movement follows, the cost of his attendance at conference will be many times repaid.

*Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. L.* contains 13,572 bd. v., and 1268 pm.; the reading room receives 239 journals.

The books are grouped as follows:

A WORKS OF GENERAL REFERENCE.

B JOURNALS.  
C MATHEMATICS.  
D PHYSICS.  
E CHEMISTRY.  
F ZOOLOGY.  
G PHYSIOLOGY.  
H PATHOLOGY.  
I PSYCHOLOGY.  
J PHILOSOPHY.  
K ETHICS.  
L CRIMINOLOGY.  
M ANTHROPOLOGY.  
N EDUCATION.  
O BOTANY.

Books not included under any of these subjects are grouped as Miscellaneous, and marked according to their Room, Case, Tier and Shelf. They comprise in addition to Congressional publications, bound files of magazines, several score of rare old books, a collection of Art publications, Travels, Complete Works, Sets of Reports, Histories, Biographies, etc.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* Our free public library. (Pages 79-81 of *Light*, Mar. 28, 1891.) A description, with 3 views and 4 plans, and a portrait of E. T. Marble, one of the directors.

*Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.* Added 4476, total 81,425; issued 185,123 (a slight increase).

*Youngstown (O.) P. L.* The library was opened in the first week of April. There are about 4000 volumes at present, but an order has been given for new books which will bring the total up, within a month, to quite 5000 volumes. The library will be in charge of Miss Julia Hitchcock.

#### FOREIGN.

*Birmingham (Eng.) F. L.* (29th rpt.) Added to ref. lib. 4137; to binding libs. 917; total in ref. lib. 109,489, in lending lib. 60,766; issued from ref. lib. 343,116; from lending libs. 504,575.

*Toronto (Can.) P. L.* (7th rpt.) Added 8014; total 65,846; issued 387,480 (fict. and juv. 66.6 %).

"Two important library events mark the year; The abolition of the Customs duty upon two copies of all books imported for the use of Free Libraries; and the visit of the chief librarian to England to purchase books. The sending of the chief librarian to England to purchase books was a wise and profitable step in the right direction. A very large and valuable collection of books at reasonable prices was secured; and the commission to agents saved by buying directly, paid the expenses connected with his visit twice over. The special knowledge of the English book market possessed by the librarian, owing to his having been actively engaged in the book trade in London for some years before he became an officer of the Board, contributed largely to this successful result. Most of his purchases were of books not obtainable in this country. It would be a prudent policy on the part of the Board, it is submitted, to have the chief librarian make a purchasing trip to England every three or four years. The opportunity thus afforded of personally inspecting the treasures on the shelves of English booksellers—the certainty of much closer

buying—the saving in commissions and other charges, will repay many times the outlay for travelling expenses. It is becoming every year more the practice of the large libraries both in England and the United States to send personal representatives to the book markets, and thus hundreds of valuable books are secured by these gentlemen before their existence is chronicled in any sale catalogue, and even when catalogued, they are frequently snapped up long before the catalogues reach this country. So well known is the necessity for prompt action that on several occasions we have barely secured some of our most valued purchases by the use of the cable."

*Voghera, Italy.* SALVI, Giovanni. Sulla pubblica biblioteca della città di Voghera: cenni, considerazioni, e proposte. Voghera, tip. Rusconi-Gavi, 1891. 17 p. 8°.

*Warrington (Eng.) L.* Added 685; total 25,803 v. and pm. (the pm. are about 4000); lib. use 18,554; home use 26,484 (fiction 77.5 %).

"The Museum, Reading Room, and Reference Department are free. In the Lending Department books are issued to two classes of borrowers:

"(1) Subscribers paying 5s. a year, or 1s. 6d. a quarter, for one book at a time.

"(2) Guaranteed borrowers, paying a penny for each book taken out.

"Borrowers not residing or employed in the Borough pay double the above rates, whether as subscribers or as guaranteed borrowers. The tickets of guaranteed borrowers are cancelled at the end of two years from date of issue. The time allowed for each book issued from the Lending Department is 14 days, and the fine for detention one penny a week.

"The 'penny-a-book' system of lending has now been in force for more than three years. Altogether 1800 tickets have been issued, and although the growth of the system has naturally produced a corresponding decrease, amounting to two-fifths, in the number of subscribers, the work done, as shown by the books issued and the number of borrowers supplied, has made a great advance. The plan has had a fair trial, and has proved so satisfactory both in working and results that its impending extinction with the freeing of the Lending Department is a matter for some regret.

"By the recent Improvement Act power was obtained to raise the limit of the rate to three-halfpence in the pound. It is, in consequence, intended that the Lending Department shall be made free at an early date."

*Winnipeg (Can.) Provincial L.* (6th rpt.) Added 565; total 10,513; receipts \$3600; expenditures \$3526.84.

The archives section is rapidly becoming a main feature of the library. The work of hunting up, for the purpose of preservation, of the old printed and manuscript documents of the Northwest has been tedious, but this labor has been amply repaid in the quantity of such material collected in the last six years. Documents of the council of Assiniboia, of which no trace could be had for years, are now in the library,

together with the manuscript journals of that body. The records of the quarterly courts held under the Hudson's Bay régime are also among the archives recently secured. There are, however, a number of other important documents and court records still missing, which should be found in order to effectually establish the past political and judicial history of the country.

The museum, on account of its recent removal, has been to some extent disorganized, and is likely to remain so, unless the house take some steps to provide more adequate accommodation. As stated last year, there is already the nucleus of a good museum; and it only requires a small annual grant and encouragement from members of the house to make it an attractive adjunct to the library. There is a small but fine assortment of geological specimens, and the collection of Northwest birds, procured at a cost of about \$3000, is probably one of the finest in America. It is conceded that there is no better advertising medium for a nation than a good museum, in which the natural products of the country can be seen to advantage by tourists and strangers. The librarian strongly urges that at least \$500 be set apart annually for the maintenance of this department of the library.

### Librarians.

WE have just heard of a librarian who, when his assistant gave information to borrowers instead of merely handing them books, reproved her, saying it was not her business to instruct them. The same man asked one of his trustees where the Electoral College is situated.

NELSON, C: Alex., has resigned the librarianship of the Howard Memorial Library at New Orleans.

SARGENT, Miss Abby L., who has been for over a year librarian at Wilmington, N. C., has been elected to succeed her sister as librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell.

SARGENT, Miss M. E., for years librarian of the Middlesex Mechanics' Association Library, has been appointed librarian of the Medford P. L., and has assumed her duties. The Committee on the Library and Reading Room, in replying to her letter of resignation, say that they "reluctantly accept the resignation of Miss Mary E. Sargent as librarian. This reluctance is due in part to the warm personal regard entertained toward her by the committee and the patrons of the library, and in part to the recognition of the exceptionally meritorious service rendered by her during a period of 19 years—services which have not only done honor to herself and good to this community, but have made the influence of this institution felt among librarians and in educational circles throughout the country."

SPIELMAN, Prof. John L., has been chosen librarian of the Columbus (O.) C. P. L. He was born in 1840 in the historic old town of Lancas-

ter, Ohio, and was the son of the Rev. Christian Spielman, D.D., for many years President of the Capital University. Professor Spielman has been a resident of Columbus since a boy, and is closely identified with its interests, growth and development. His election was the unanimous choice of the Board, which is a deserved compliment to his character, learning and executive ability. He was eleven years an instructor and professor in Capital University, of which he is now trustee and member of its publication board.

SPOFFORD, A. R., librarian of Congress, read a paper before the N. Y. Historical Society, Apr. 7, on "The early history of the press of the United States."

UNDERHILL, Miss Caroline, chief cataloger at the Newark P. L., has resigned that position to become librarian at the Apprentices' Library, Philadelphia.

WINCHESTER, C. F. At the board meeting of the Free P. L. of Paterson, Apr. 10, Mr. John H. Hopper requested the librarian to retire for a moment, and when he had gone Mr. Hopper in a few remarks expressive of the board's warm appreciation of the merits of Mr. Winchester, and in view of the fact that his salary was much lower than those paid other librarians of similar rank, moved that an increase of \$300 a year be made to the librarian's salary, making it \$1800 a year, to date from April 1. Every member of the board expressed cordial concurrence in Mr. Hopper's views, feeling that in Mr. Winchester the city has a Public Librarian of remarkable merit, and some of them expressed regret that the revenue of the board did not permit of an increase to an amount equal to that paid the librarians of Newark and many other places.

### Cataloging and Classification.

THE BOSTON P. L.'s Bulletin for April is rich in short but excellent bibliographies. These are "American domestic architecture," "Spanish and Portuguese works not restricted to hall use," "Finding list of works by and relating to Jean Jacques Rousseau," and pt. 4 of P. L. Ford's "Bibliography of publications of the Continental Congress." It is a pity to publish this valuable list in such small portions so separated that any person who attempted to use it in the bound volumes of the Bulletin would need the patience of Job.

BRITISH MUSEUM. Catalogue of Hindustani printed books in the Library, by J. F. Blumhardt. London, the Trustees, 1891.

The *Athenaeum* says: "Mr. Blumhardt supplies, in addition to the catalogue proper, an index of titles and a subject index. The latter is conveniently arranged and will be a great help to students, who should pay considerable attention to the author's excellent introductory remarks regarding Muhammadan proper names. As regards the contents of the library, the collections

of editions of standard Hindustani works are, as a rule, very complete, the only important exception which we have noticed having reference to the 'Khîrâd Afroz.' There is only one entire copy (dated 1815) of this work, and Eastwick's edition printed at Hertford is not forthcoming. It is to be regretted that the plan of the catalogue excludes mention of Hindustani dictionaries and grammars written in English for English readers. Their inclusion would have made the work more complete. Grammars in foreign European languages appear to be mentioned, but the library is by no means rich in this class of books. We must congratulate Mr. Blumhardt on the successful accomplishment of his difficult and most useful work."

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) P. L. Supplement to the catalogue, 1887-90. Camb., 1891. 2 l. + 209 p. 1. O.

DIOCESAN LENDING LIBRARY, *Cathedral of All Saints, Albany, N. Y.* List of books. Albany, 1890. 24 p. D.

Short titles. The date is given, but no other imprint items. As the books are to be sent by mail the weight is given in ounces, a most sensible innovation.

The library is intended to furnish for those of the clergy who cannot afford to own them standard books in theology, church history, etc. It already has 630 volumes and \$300. The librarian is Miss M. S. Cutler, her assistant Miss B. R. Macky, both of the State Library.

#### RHEIMS.

"A special section of the valuable library of the city of Rheims comprises, under the title *Cabinet de Rheims*:

"1. All works relating to the city and district of Rheims.

"2. All works, on whatever subject, written by any person a native of Rheims, or of the district, or who has resided or exercised any public function therein for a certain length of time.

"3. All works by any author and on any subject, printed at Rheims from 1553 to the end of the 18th century.

"M. Cormeaux, the librarian, has just issued, with the assistance of Messrs. Duchénoy and Jadart, the catalogue of the first volume of this collection, comprising the departments of theology and jurisprudence. In the preface, the editor recalls the circumstances of the formation of this special collection, and in a sort of autobiography explains the causes which have enabled him to carry into effect a plan dating back as far as 1843. The manuscripts which are to be contained in the special catalogue, compiled by M. Charles Lorient, are not comprised in the present publication. It is to be regretted that the three series above described should be mingled together. It would have been preferable, in our opinion, to give: 1. The bibliography of Rheims, strictly speaking. 2. The literary history, or the works of authors belonging to Rheims; and 3. The list of works issuing from the Rheims press. The catalogue would have gained immensely in clearness by this classification. The interest of

the work is increased by numerous notes, and occasional anecdotes of authors, but it is vexatious that the number of pages of each one of the works is not given in its description, that certain miscellaneous collections of local documents, archiepiscopal mandates and judiciary memorials, for example, have not been thoroughly analyzed, and that the compiler confines himself to saying, e.g., '825. Collection of edicts, decrees, etc., concerning the royal courts of justice and others, 4°, containing 63 documents, of which Nos. 50 and 53 only are described.' In every case it would have been proper to indicate at least the inclusive dates.

"An index of names of persons and places finishes the volume. We cannot complain of this, but in place of a special index for each volume, we should prefer a general index comprising the whole *Cabinet de Rheims*, as there will be as many different indexes to be consulted as there are volumes in the collection."—*Polybiblion*, Feb. 1861.

TOKYO (*Jap.*). "We have received from the librarian of the Tokyo Library and Tokyo Educational Museum in Ueno Park, Tokyo, a very interesting little pamphlet of 124 pages, 70 of which are in Chinese and Japanese and the remainder in English. It is a catalogue in summary of the books, as they are now arranged on the best American plan, in this Government library. In the addition to the treasures which are to be unlocked only by those who are familiar with Chinese characters and the Japanese *Katakana*, and of which a large part consists of history, there is an exceedingly well-arranged collection of works in foreign languages, chiefly English. These have been catalogued by Mr. I. Tanaka, who spent several months among the libraries of the United States and Europe, and has now applied to this the chief collection of books in Japan, the methods of classification which experience in the Western World has proved to be so excellent. In the little pamphlet before us, only those foreign books which relate to Japan have been catalogued singly. The others have been grouped under special headings and subdivisions. Further, all Encyclopædias, Dictionaries, and works of reference, as also the foreign and Japanese Bibliographies and Catalogues, are arranged in special groups. A list, too, is given of the chief foreign periodicals which are taken in the library. The little pamphlet, though so modest in size and weight, is an earnest of the work that is yet to be done in exploring the region of the printed sources of knowledge in Japan. Mr. Tanaka has already begun Japanese bibliographies of special subjects, in which the literature of Japan is notably rich. Suggestions to this effect have been made by American scholars, and the work will be followed up as thoroughly as the time and money at the command of the librarian will admit."—*The Nation*.

#### FULL NAMES

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Allen, E., Waterhouse (Memorial of Joseph and Lucy Clark Allen);

Schmidt-Wartenberg, Hans Max ("Ein Tiroler Passionsspiel des Mittelalters," in Publ. of the mod. lang. assoc. of America);

Tolman, Albert Harris (Shakespeare's part in the "Taming of the Shrew").

#### CHANGED TITLES.

*De l'une à l'autre*, per Edmond Thiaudière, Paris, 1891, is the same as his *La petite fille du curé*, of which several editions were published.

Amelia E. Barr's *Woven of love and glory*, published by J. Clarke & Co., London, is the same as her *Remember the Alamo*, published by Dodd, Mead & Co. W. H. BRETT.

MISLEADING TITLE. Rev. E. Peterson's *History of Rhode Island*, which is usually entered with the histories of the State, is really only a history of the island of Rhode Island, Aquidneck, and is chiefly devoted to Newport. R. B.

### Bibliography.

"The Annual American Catalogue" for 1890 is a trifle larger than that for '89, the list of "books recorded, with full titles and descriptive notes, arranged alphabetically by authors," filling 184 pages as against 182, and the list "by author, title and subject" running up to 83 pages as against 80. Last year a supplementary list of "late arrivals," so to speak, was necessary, in the latter index; but this year the one list holds the complete record. The book is arranged as carefully as of old, and is as indispensable to those who have any use for it whatever, as its predecessors have proved in the past. — *Critic*, Apr. 25.

BOKACHEV, N. Repertorium bibliographicum: Opisi Russkikh bibliotek i bibliographicheskia izdania nakhodiastchiasa v' istoricheskoi i arkheologicheskoi bibliotekê N. Bokacheva. St. Petersburg.

Of this the *Athenæum*, of Apr. 4, says: "The time for Slavonic bibliography has hardly come in England, but we must none the less welcome such a book as M. Bokachev's. It is a catalogue of the valuable bibliographical works in his own possession, and the interesting notes with which it is accompanied afford glimpses of the wealth of some other Russian libraries. We are able to tell from the catalogues how splendid were some of the old collections—for instance, that of Nikon, the great ecclesiastical reformer of the seventeenth century, which contained about a thousand volumes, mostly manuscripts. These treasures found their way, among other places, to the Synodal Library at Moscow. Theophanes Prokopovich, the coadjutor of Peter the Great in his reforms, boasted a library of 30,000 volumes. Basil Tatistchev, the first Russian historian in anything like the critical sense of the word, also owned a good collection. Great injury was done to learning in the Napoleonic invasion. The magnificent libraries of Bause and Count Musin-Pushkin perished in the flames. Each contained priceless manuscripts, the latter the celebrated 'Slovo o Polku Igor'ev', ('Story of the expedition of Prince Igor'), the interesting early Russian prose-poem, which has been preserved only in two transcripts. We should now in all probability be more sure of our text if the document

had survived to our days, when people know much more about the older forms of the Slavonic languages than they did at the beginning of the century. Probably many other treasures perished. We heard years ago in Russia from an aged lady how in the year 1812 the French soldiers opened her father's huge folios and made with them a firm passage over the snow—the strangest use to which books could be put, one would think, unless we except their being turned into saddles, as was done by the Irish rebels in 1798. M. Bokachev's library contains a complete collection of Slavonic bibliography, a few other languages, such as those of the Caucasus and Armenia (the latter by Patkanov), being included. Russian literature is well furnished in this respect. We have Sopilov, Gennadi, and the 'Russica' of Bichkov. Polish bibliography has been admirably treated in the work of Estreicher-Robierski, now custodian of the Jagiello Library at Cracow. Jirecek has published a bibliography of modern Bulgarian literature; and a work of the kind dealing with Croatia was edited by the late Kukuljević Sakcinski. We also get a good deal of bibliography in the works of Schafarik; and Jungmann's is invaluable for the earlier periods of Bohemian literature. Much, too, has been written about the old Slavonic printers—Ivan Feodorov and Peter Mstislavets at Moscow, and Sweipolt Fiol at Cracow. Poland, with her many presses, appears in a very honorable position. Old Slavonic school-books and theological works were printed at Vilna; the first Old Slavonic Bible at Ostrog in 1581, a copy of which, once belonging to Ivan the Terrible, is in the British Museum. The versatile Jerome Horsey, ambassador at his court in the sixteenth century, tells us that he himself brought it thence. M. Bokachev supplies many details of other private collections of books, besides those which we have previously mentioned. Especially noteworthy was the wonderful library of the historian Pogodin, rich in manuscripts, early printed books, and the rude *lubochnia knigi* so dear to the Russian peasant. These treasures have luckily been preserved by the State. Another famous collector was Sergius Sobolevski, whose library was, unfortunately, dispersed at Leipzig in 1873. Sobolevski gathered books from all quarters, and was very rich in accounts of travels and early books on Russia. As the intimate friend of Pushkin and the chief literary men of his time, he had excellent opportunities. The catalogue of his books published at Leipzig in 1873 is highly interesting, and will prove of value to all collectors of Slavonic rarities. Towards the close of his 'Repertorium bibliographicum' M. Bokachev furnishes a general outline of the contents of his library, exclusive of the books dealing with bibliography. His work is valuable, but can only be properly appreciated by an enthusiastic Slavonic scholar. In our Western part of Europe the Russian language is but little studied, and as to the collection of rare Slavonic books—that is a thing of the future. Most of our libraries ignore Slavonic books altogether, but a kind of nucleus of a good collection exists in one or two of the greatest: the British and Bodleian, for instance. The former even boasts a manuscript of Nestor, although it is

rather a poor one. Perhaps we do not yet know all that we possess, as up to a recent time Slavonic books have been inadequately catalogued. Did not the Polish professor, Kallenbach, about a year ago, discover in the British Museum the interesting seventeenth century note-book of a certain Pole named Goliusz, which no one had previously noticed? In conclusion, we ought to feel grateful to M. Bokachev for the compliment which he pays us in ornamenting his book with a picture of the interior of the Bodleian Library."

GRISWOLD, W: M. Descriptive list of international novels. Camb., Mass., 1891. pp. 110 to 164+8 p. of (index).

GRISWOLD, W: M. Descriptive list of novels and tales dealing with American city life. Camb., Mass., 1891. pp. 50 to 120+8 p. (index).

PROF. A. B. HART's Introduction to the study of federal government (Boston, 1891, no. 2 of the Harvard historical monographs), has a Bibliography. pp. 178-192.

MULDER, H. J. A. Bibliographie de législation administrative comparée. Fasc. 1 et 2. Brux., im. Weissenbruch, 1891. 36 and 23 p. 8°. 2 fr.

#### INDEXES.

THE AMERICAN periodical index monthly, a complete index for all the leading magazines [v. 1, no. 3, October]; also a list of new books for Sept. Price 10 cts. N. Haven, Index Pub. Co., Oct. 1890. pp. 31-65. O.

DAHEIM. Gesamt-Inhaltsverzeichnis der Jahrgänge 1 bis 25 (1864-89). Daheim-Expedition, 1890. 93 p. 4°. 4.25 fr.

INDICI generali dei dieci tomi componenti la serie quarta delle MEMORIE DELLA R. ACCADEMIA DELLE SCIENZE DELL' ISTITUTO DI BOLOGNA, 1880-1889. Bologna, tip. Gamberini e Parmeggiani, 1890. 49 p. 4°.

INDICE generale alfabetico-analitico delle materie contenute nella RIVISTA D' ARTIGLIERIA E GENIO, 1884-89. Roma, tip. E. Voghera, 1891. 95 p. 8°.

#### Anonymous and Pseudonyms.

*Lanoe Falconer.* It is announced that Lanoe Falconer, author of "Mademoiselle Ixe," is Miss Mary Hawker, whose name has long been familiar to readers in England as a writer of short stories.  
— Publishers' circular.

*Stanton Page*, ps. of H: B. Fuller, in the first ed. of "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani." In the 2d ed. the real name is given.

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\*.\* List of Spring Publications sent on application.

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